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Figure 5.3-2. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - OTW Unit Oil Manifold Modification



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**QUIET CLEAN SHORT-HAUL EXPERIMENTAL ENGINE  
(QCSEE)**

**MAIN REDUCTION GEARS  
TEST PROGRAM**

**Final Report**

**by**

**Curtiss-Wright Corporation**

**Under Subcontract to General Electric Co.**

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EXPERIMENTAL ENGINE (QCSEE) MAIN REDUCTION  
GEARS TEST PROGRAM Final Report  
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Prepared For

**National Aeronautics and Space Admini**





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## ABSTRACT

This report covers the testing of two similar but different gear ratio Curtiss-Wright designed and built epicyclic star configuration reduction gears in a back-to-back rig. Testing demonstrated satisfactory operation prior to delivery to the General Electric Company for installation as the main reduction gears driving fans in Quiet Clean Shorthaul Experimental Engines (QCSEE). The under-the-wing (UTW) engine reduction gears which have a ratio of 2.465:1 and a design rating of 9712 kW (13,019 horsepower) at 3157 rpm fan speed were operated at up to 105% speed at 60% torque and 100% speed at 125% torque. The over-the-wing (OTW) engine reduction gears which have a ratio of 2.062:1 and a design rating of 12,615 kW (16,910 horsepower) at 3861 rpm fan speed were operated at up to 95% speed at 50% torque and 80% speed at 109% torque. Satisfactory operation was demonstrated at powers up to 12,172 kW (16,316 hp), mechanical efficiency up to 99.1% (UTW), and a maximum gear pitch line velocity of 112 m/s (22,300 fpm) with a corresponding star gear spherical roller bearing DN of  $0.85 \times 10^6$  (OTW). Oil and star gear bearing temperatures, oil churning, heat rejection and vibratory characteristics were acceptable for engine installation.

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

Two similar but different gear ratio epicyclic star configuration main reduction gears were designed and built by Curtiss-Wright for the General Electric Quiet Clean Shorthaul Experimental Engines (QCSEE). The unit for the under-the-wing (UTW) engine has a gear reduction ratio of 2.465:1 and a design rating of 9712 kW (13,019 horsepower) at 3157 rpm fan speed. The unit for the over-the-wing (OTW) engine has a gear reduction ratio of 2.062:1 and a design rating of 12,615 kW (16,910 horsepower) at 3860 rpm fan speed. The two units have identical input, output, support and lubricant supply interfaces with the engine.

Design features common to both units include the sun gear supported by a double diaphragm coupling, a fixed support for the star gears, the star gears supported by double row spherical roller bearings with the outer race integral with the star gear, and the ring gear connected by a loose spline to the fan shaft. The UTW unit has six star gears and an operating gear pitch line velocity of 97.5 meters/second (19,200 feet/minute) at the design 100% speed. The OTW unit has eight star gears and an operating gear pitch line velocity of 119.3 meters/second (23,480 feet/minute) at the design 100% speed.

Primary objectives of the test program were to demonstrate satisfactory operation and to determine operating characteristics of each of the two reduction gear designs at flight spectrum and experimental engine speeds, powers and oil inlet temperatures prior to installation of the units in aircraft development engines. Specific objectives were:

- a. Verify satisfactory bearing performance.
- b. Verify adequate gear lubrication, absence of scoring.
- c. Verify satisfactory gear tooth contacts over the operating torque range.
- d. Verify oil flow requirements.
- e. Determine heat rejection rates and reduction gear efficiencies.
- f. Identify natural frequency characteristics of the ring gear.

Testing was conducted with two essentially identical units installed in a back-to-back test rig and torque loaded to simulate engine operating conditions. The rig design simulated some engine reduction gear cavity and oil scavenging characteristics.

The UTW main reduction gears accumulated a total operating time of about 48.8 hours in the Hopkinson back-to-back test rig. Satisfactory maximum power operation was demonstrated at 100% design speed with 125% torque load, while transmitting a total power of 12,172 kW (16,316 hp). Satisfactory maximum speed operation was demonstrated with 50% torque load up to 105% design speed, corresponding to a maximum gear pitch line velocity of 103 m/s (20,360 fpm), and a maximum star gear spherical roller bearing DN of  $0.79 \times 10^6$  (based on bearing bore (stationary) in millimeters and outer race rotational speed in rpm). Measured UTW mechanical efficiency at 100% design speed and power was 98.9%, and increased to 99.1% with 125% torque.

The OTW main reduction gears accumulated a total operating time of about 36 hours in the Hopkinson back-to-back test rig. Satisfactory maximum power operation was demonstrated at 90% design speed with 100% design torque, while transmitting a total power of 11,342 kW (15,204 hp). Test rig power limitations restricted high speed, high power OTW operation. Satisfactory OTW maximum speed operation was demonstrated with 50% torque load up to 95% design speed, corresponding to a maximum gear pitch line velocity of 112 m/s (22,300 fpm), and a maximum star gear spherical roller bearing LN of  $0.85 \times 10^6$ . Measured OTW mechanical efficiency at 90% speed and 100% torque was 98.7%.

Two areas of concern, which would benefit from future investigation and/or development, include a slightly higher than anticipated power loss, attributable to excessive oil churning, and star gear axial movement or "wobble".

Both the UTW and OTW reduction gears were delivered to the General Electric Company, Aircraft Engine Group, at Evendale, Ohio, for subsequent installation and test in the QCSEE UTW and OTW aircraft turbofan development engines, respectively.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The Quiet Clean Short-Haul Experimental Engine (QCSEE) Program is being conducted by the General Electric Company Aircraft Engine Group, under NASA prime contract NAS3-18021. The QCSEE program provides for the design, fabrication, and testing of two experimental high bypass geared turbofan engine and propulsion systems for short-haul passenger aircraft. Overall engine and propulsion system detailed design characteristics are presented for the UTW Engine in NASA CR-134847 (GE) ref. (1); and for the OTW Engine in NASA CR 134848 (GE) ref. (2).

Both engines utilize a lightweight turbine engine with a geared slower speed fan. Two similar engine-to-fan speed reducer gears but with different ratios were designed by the Power Systems Group, Curtiss-Wright Corporation under sub-contract to General Electric Company. These epicyclic star configuration reduction gear designs are based on the concept of the primary stage of a reduction gear developed by Curtiss-Wright for the Curtiss-Wright YT-49 and TP-51 turboprop engines. QCSEE requirements were in accordance with General Electric Specification M50TF1611 and the superseding Specification M50TF1672, ref. (3). The under-the-wing (UTW) engine reduction gear has a ratio of 2.465:1 and a 100% power and speed rating of 9712 kW (13,019 hp) at 3157 rpm fan speed. The over-the-wing (OTW) engine reduction gear has a ratio of 2.062:1 and 100% power and speed rating of 12,615 kW (16,910 hp) at 3860 rpm fan speed. Reduction gear design details are covered in Quiet Clean Short-haul Experimental Engine Main Reduction Gears Detailed Design Final Report, NASA CR-134872 (C-W), ref. (4).

Two complete sets of UTW engine reduction gears and three complete sets of OTW engine reduction gears were fabricated by Curtiss-Wright for rig testing by Curtiss-Wright and subsequent installation in engines by General Electric.

A separate star gear spherical roller bearing component test program was conducted by Curtiss-Wright to ensure satisfactory bearing operation prior to testing in the gear test rig. Detailed spherical roller bearing test results are reported in NASA CR-134890, "Main Reduction Gears Bearing Development Program Final Report", ref. (5) (C-W).

A back-to-back locked torque test rig simulating certain engine reduction gear cavity and oil scavenging characteristics was designed and procured. The planned test schedule defined in Section 4, Quality Assurance, of Specification M50TF1672 specified 50 hours of rig testing for the two UTW units, 160 hours of rig testing for two OTW units and 10 hours of rig testing for the third OTW unit with one of the previously tested OTW units.

The actual test schedule and test conditions accomplished deviate from the planned schedule because of effort being redirected to investigations of oil churning and other conditions encountered during this test program.

### 3.0 REDUCTION GEAR CHARACTERISTICS

#### 3.1 General

The QCSEE UTW and OTW main reduction gears are similar but different ratio star configuration units designed with identical engine interfaces for installation between the turbine and fan shafts in the engine housing. Cross section views and identification of parts for the UTW and OTW reduction gear units are shown by Figure 3.1-1 and Figure 3.1-2, respectively.

The major reduction gear components are:

- a. Fixed star gear trunnion support
- b. Diaphragm type sun gear coupling
- c. Sun gear
- d. Star gears
- e. Ring gear
- f. Lubrication system components

In the engine installation the star gear trunnion support is attached to a fixed engine housing member. The power input to the reduction gear is through the sun gear which is supported by a flexible diaphragm type coupling attached to a similar coupling member on the engine turbine shaft. A lubricated clearance fit spline connects the coupling and sun gear. The star gears which mesh with the sun gear and ring gear are supported on the trunnions by spherical roller bearings which have the outer race integral with the gear. The power output is through the ring gear which is supported in the engine fan shaft by a clearance fit spline. The gear rims and attachments are designed for controlled deflections over a broad load range which together with gear support flexibility and accurate machining dimensional control provide equalization of gear tooth loading.

Lubrication of the gearing is provided from the engine system through a single connecting tube to an oil manifold attached to the star gear trunnion support. An annular passage distributes the oil to the individual trunnions for star gear bearing lubrication through radial passages in the trunnions and bearing inner races and to spray tubes which provide lubrication and cooling to the sun and star gear teeth. Two pads on the oil manifold and special sleeves in two trunnions are provided for supplying oil to the engine fan shaft bearings.

Data applicable specifically to the UTW unit or OTW unit are provided in subsequent Sections 3.2 and 3.3, respectively.

#### 3.2 UTW Unit

The UTW engine reduction gear has a ratio of 2.465:1 and a current 100% power and speed rating of 9712 kW (13,019 hp) at 3157 rpm fan speed, revised from the original design 100% power and speed rating of 9781 kW (13116 hp) at 3143 rpm fan speed. This unit has six equally spaced star gears. The star gear trunnion length provides for the installation of a fan variable pitch mechanism (VPM) support clamped between the bearing nut and the bearing inner race. A photograph of the UTW reduction gears with a simulated VPM support installed



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and the loose sun and ring gears in their relative positions is shown by Figure 3.2-1. The internally splined center member shown is the test rig coupling.

Speed and load data based on 100% power and speed are:

Gear pitch line velocity . . . . . 97.5 m/s (19,200 ft/min)  
 Star gear speed . . . . . 10,625 rpm  
 Star gear bearing load . . . . . 33,171 N (7457 lbs)  
 Star gear spherical roller bearing D-N . . . . . 0.74 x 10<sup>6</sup>

Gear data are shown by Table 3-1. Star gear bearing data are shown by Table 3-2.

Design flight operating parameters and experimental engine test cycle including oil flow data are shown by Table 3-3 and Table 3-4. MIL-L-23699 oil with a maximum inlet temperature of 358°K (185°F) was selected for the reduction gear test operation.

TABLE 3-1. UTW REDUCTION GEAR			
GEAR DATA			
Item	Sun Gear	Star Gear	Ring Gear
No. of Teeth	71	52	175
Pressure Angle, deg.	21	21	21
<u>SI Units</u>			
Module	3.3722	3.3722	3.3722
Pitch Diameter, mm	239.43	175.36	590.14
Center Distance, mm	207.39	-	207.39
Gear Face Width, mm	47.1	51.5	45.9
Backlash, mm	.102 - .152	.102 - .152	.127 - .203
<u>English Units</u>			
Diametral Pitch	7.5321	7.5321	7.5321
Pitch Diameter, in.	9.4263	6.9038	23.2339
Center Distance, in.	8.165	-	8.165
Gear Face Width, in.	1.856	2.03	1.806
Backlash, in.	.004 - .006	.004 - .006	.005 - .008
Contact Ratio (min) (Max. break edges)	2.01047	-	1.98347
Material	AMS 6265 (SAE 9310)	AMS 6265 (SAE 9310)	AMS 6470

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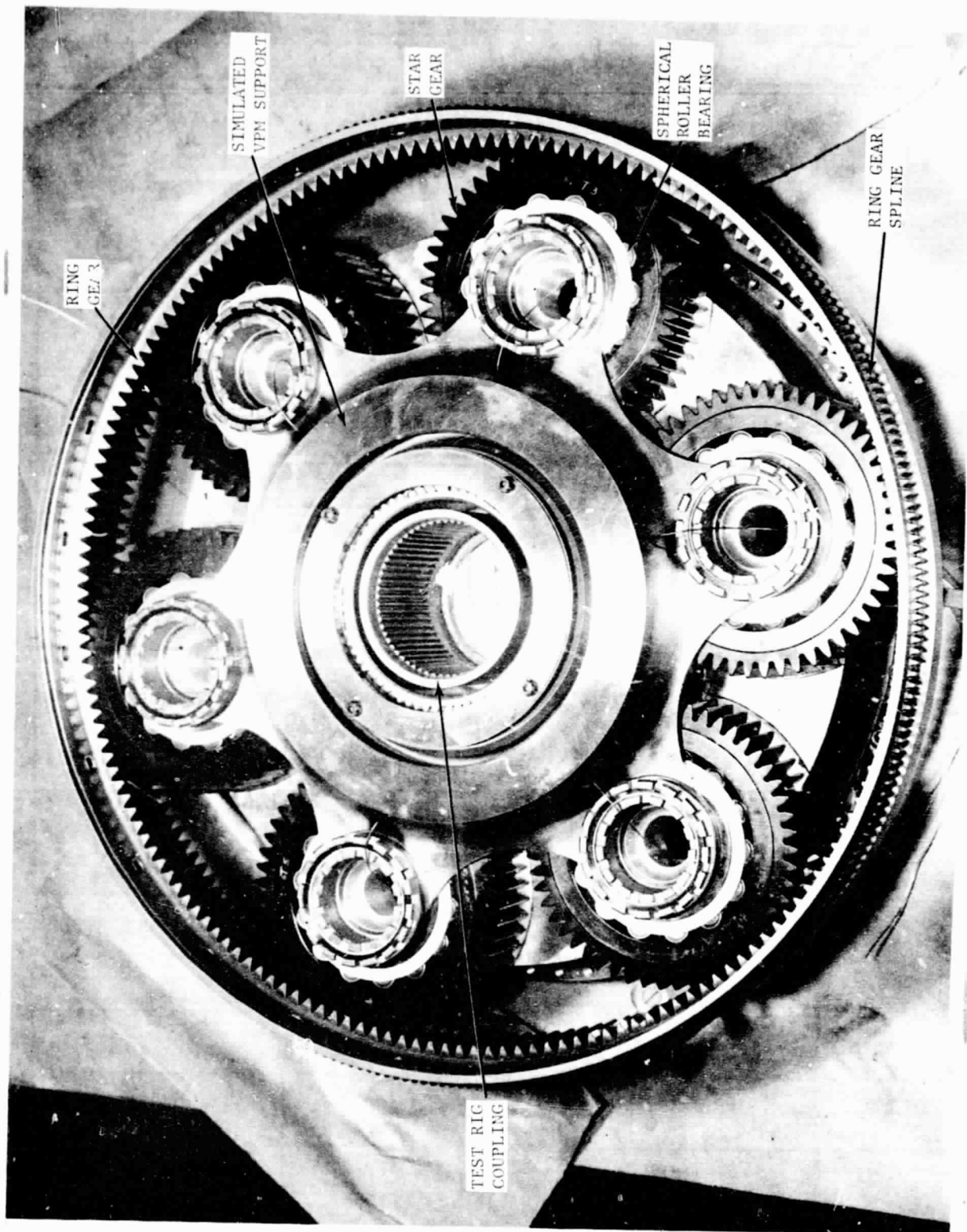


Figure 3.2-1. UTW Unit Reduction Gear



TABLE 3-2. UTW REDUCTION GEAR

BEARING DATA

Vendor, Part No. . . . . SKF 22314 VAH  
 Type . . . . . Double Row Spherical Roller (Special)  
 No. of Rollers (Per Row) . . . . . 14  
 Size of Rollers . . . . . 20.5 mm x 19.65 mm  
 Dynamic Capacity, "C" . . . . . 225,800 N (57,500 Lbs)  
 Materials:  
   Outer Ring (Integral with Gear) . . . . . Carburized AMS 6265, Rc 60-63  
   Inner Ring . . . . . CVM M-50 Steel, Rc 60 Min  
   Rollers . . . . . CVM M-50 Steel, Rc 60 Min  
   Cage . . . . . AMS 4616, Silver Plated  
 Bore Dia., mm . . . . . 70  
 Mean Dia., mm . . . . . 110

TABLE 3-3. UTW REDUCTION GEAR

FLIGHT OPERATING PARAMETERS

Condition	Time %	Power %	Fan Speed Rpm	Oil Flow cm <sup>3</sup> /s (GPM)	Oil Pressure N/cm <sup>2</sup> (PSI)
Start	1.11	NIL	-	1356 (21.5)	28 (41)
Idle-Taxi	13.78	0.8	900	1356 (21.5)	28 (41)
Take-Off	2.71	100.0	3157	1451 (23. )	32 (47)
Climb Seg 1	11.11	88.2	3104	1407 (22.3)	30 (44)
Climb Seg 2	11.11	66.0	3340	1369 (21.7)	29 (42)
Cruise	31.11	60.7	3408	1407 (22.3)	30 (44)
Descent	22.22	18.0	1985	1211 (19.2)	23 (34)
Approach	6.67	70.0	3090	1356 (21.5)	28 (41)
Reverse	0.18	50.8	3408	1350 (21.4)	28 (41)

100% Power = 9712 kW (13,019 hp)

TABLE 3-4. UTW REDUCTION GEAR

EXPERIMENTAL ENGINE TEST CYCLE

Time Hrs	Fan Speed Rpm	Power kW (hp)	Oil Pressure N/cm <sup>2</sup> (PSI)
1	3406	9804 (13142)	32 (47)
16	3119	11809 (15830)	31 (45)
15	3157	10973 (14709)	34 (49)
150	3157	9806 (13145)	32 (46)
500	2919	7845 (10516)	30 (44)
1000	2433	4902 ( 6571)	28 (41)
1000	973	236 ( 317)	20 (29)

### 3.3 OTW Unit

The OTW engine reduction gear has a ratio of 2.062:1 and a 100% power and speed rating of 12,615 kW (16,910 hp) at 3860 rpm fan speed. This unit has eight equally spaced star gears. The star gear trunnion length provides for the installation of engine oil tube supports clamped between the bearing nut and the bearing inner race and key slots in the trunnions provide for maintaining alignment of the supports. A photograph of the OTW reduction gears with the loose sun and ring gears in position is shown by Figure 3.3-1. The internally splined center member shows the test rig coupling.

Speed and load data based on 100% power and speed are:

Gear pitch line velocity . . . . . 119.2 m/s (23,477 ft/min)  
 Star gear speed . . . . . 14,990 rpm  
 Star gear bearing load . . . . . 26,432N (5942 lbs)  
 Star gear spherical roller bearing DN . . . . . 0.90 x 10<sup>6</sup>

Gear data are shown by Table 3-5. Star gear bearing data are shown by Table 3-6.

TABLE 3-5. OTW REDUCTION GEAR			
GEAR DATA			
Item	Sun Gear	Star Gear	Ring Gear
No. of Teeth	81	43	167
Pressure Angle, deg.	21	21	21
<u>SI Units</u>			
Module	3.5335	3.5335	3.5335
Pitch Diameter, mm	286.2110	151.9392	590.0895
Center Distance, mm	219.1	-	219.1
Gear Face Width, mm	37.6	42.7	37.6
Backlash, mm	.102 - .152	.102 - .152	.127 - .203
<u>English Units</u>			
Diametral Pitch	7.1884	7.1884	7.1884
Pitch Diameter, in.	11.26815	5.98186	23.23187
Center Distance, in.	8.625	-	8.625
Gear Face Width, in.	1.48	1.63	1.48
Backlash, in.	.004 - .006	.004 - .006	.005 - .008
Contact Ratio (min) (.010 Max. Break Edges)	2.07490	-	2.05664
Material	AMS 6265 (SAE 9310)	AMS 6265 (SAE 9310)	AMS 6470

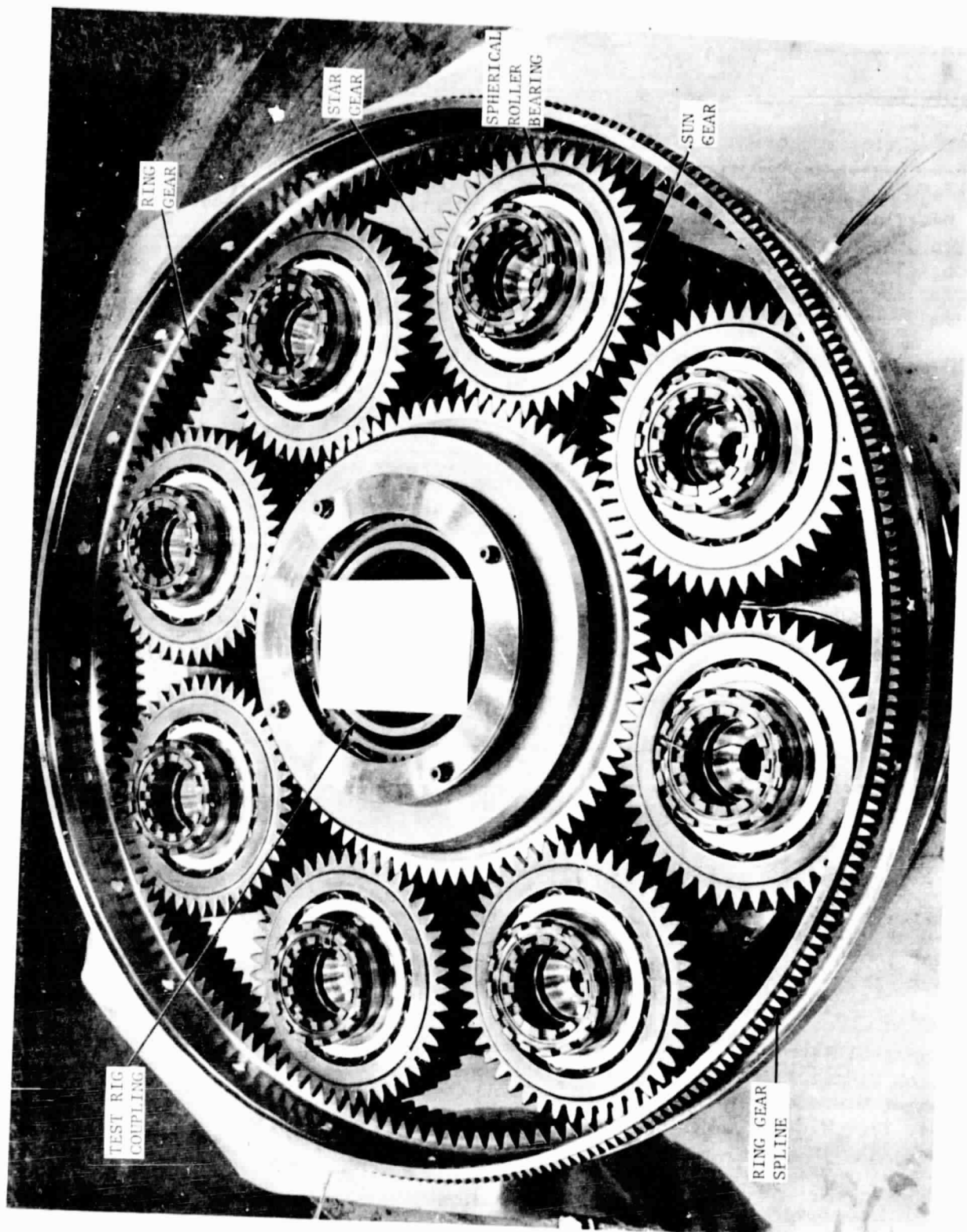


Figure 3.3-1. OTW Unit Reduction Gear

TABLE 3-6. OTW REDUCTION GEAR

BEARING DATA

Vendor, Part No. . . . .	SKF 22312 VAM
Type . . . . .	Double Row Spherical Roller (Special)
No. of Rollers (Per Row) . . . . .	14
Size of Rollers . . . . .	18 mm x 17.64 mm
Dynamic Capacity, "C" . . . . .	202,400 N (45,500 Lbs)
Materials:	
Outer Ring (Integral with Gear) . . . . .	Carburized AMS 6265, Rc 60-63
Inner Ring . . . . .	CVM M-50 Steel, Rc 60 Min
Rollers . . . . .	CVM M-50 Steel, Rc 60 Min
Cage . . . . .	AMS 4616, Silver Plated
Bore Dia., mm . . . . .	60
Mean Dia., mm . . . . .	95.0

Design flight operating parameters and experimental engine test cycle including oil flow data are shown by Table 3-7 and Table 3-8. MIL-L-23699 oil with a maximum inlet temperature of 358°K (185°F) was selected for reduction gear test operation.

TABLE 3-7. OTW REDUCTION GEAR

FLIGHT OPERATING PARAMETERS

Condition	Time %	Power %	Fan Speed Rpm	Oil Flow cm <sup>3</sup> /s (GPM)	Oil Pressure N/cm <sup>2</sup> (PSI)
Start	1.11	NIL	-	-	-
Idle-Taxi	13.78	0.8	573	1073 (17 )	15 (22)
Take-Off	2.71	100.0	3860	1956 (31 )	35 (51)
Climb Seg 1	11.11	88.2	3640	1893 (30 )	33 (48)
Climb Seg 2	11.11	66.0	3725	1893 (30 )	33 (48)
Cruise	31.11	60.7	3657	1855 (29.4)	31 (45)
Descent	22.22	18.0	2365	1577 (25. )	23 (34)
Approach	6.67	70.0	3104	1754 (27.8)	28 (41)
Reverse	0.18	50.8	3848	1943 (30.8)	34 (50)

100% Power = 12,615 kW (16,910 hp)

**TABLE 3-8. OTW REDUCTION GEAR**

**EXPERIMENTAL ENGINE TEST CYCLE**

<b>Time Hrs</b>	<b>Fan Speed Rpm</b>	<b>Power kW (hp)</b>	<b>Oil Pressure N/CM<sup>2</sup> (PSI)</b>
1	3982	12532 (16799)	34 (50)
16	3904	13199 (17693)	36 (52)
15	3848	13015 (17446)	36 (52)
150	3848	12531 (16798)	34 (50)
500	3413	10025 (13438)	32 (47)
1000	2844	6266 ( 8399)	30 (43)
1000	1137	621 ( 833)	26 (37)

## **4.0 APPARATUS AND PROCEDURE**

### **4.1 Test Facility**

The test facility consists of an enclosed test cell with an adjacent control room from which the test rig is visible during operation.

The test cell, Figure 4.1-1, includes a raised base with bedplate on which the prime mover, speed increaser and reduction gear test rig are mounted. Also located in the test cell are the test rig lubrication system and the torque loading hydraulic power pack. Water and steam for oil cooling and heating, respectively, and compressed air are provided.

The control room, Figures 4.1-2 and 4.1-3, contains the necessary equipment for controlling speed, torque load, oil pressure and oil temperature and instrumentation for monitoring speed, load, temperatures, oil pressures, oil flows and unit dynamic and acoustic characteristics. The equipment also includes visual and audible warning signals for high temperatures, low oil pressure and metallic chip detection.

#### **4.1.1 Prime Mover**

The prime mover is two General Electric Type TLC110 electric dynamometers installed in tandem and operating as a motor. Each unit is rated at 680 amps at 250 volts input with an output of 149 kW (200 hp) and a speed range of 850 to 3000 rpm for a combined rating of 340 kW (455 hp) input and 298 kW (400 hp) output. Power for the dynamometer is provided by a motor-generator unit located in the plant power house. Overload protective circuit breakers are provided in the dynamometer control electrical circuit and at the motor-generator unit.

Each dynamometer unit has separate handwheel type speed controls for both coarse and fine speed adjustment. Instrumentation includes a voltmeter for the motor-generator unit voltage, a voltmeter and ammeter for each dynamometer and a dynamometer speed indicator. The dynamometer drives the test rig through a 3.3:1 ratio speed increaser which has an integral lubrication system.

#### **4.1.2 Lubrication System**

The test stand lubrication system consists of an oil reservoir, supply pump, oil pressure controls, 25 micron filter, flowmeters and an oil flow weigh tank. Figure 4.1-4 is a schematic of the lubrication system. The flowmeter arrangement is shown by Figure 4.1-5.

The main oil tank is located on a platform scale. An electrically driven pump delivers the oil from the tank to the system. A relief valve and pneumatically operated pressure control valve are located between the pump and the heat exchanger. A manually operated valve controls the flow of steam to the heat exchanger for heating the oil and a thermostatically controlled temperature regulator controls the flow of water to the heat exchanger for oil cooling. A bypass line with a manually operated valve is provided between

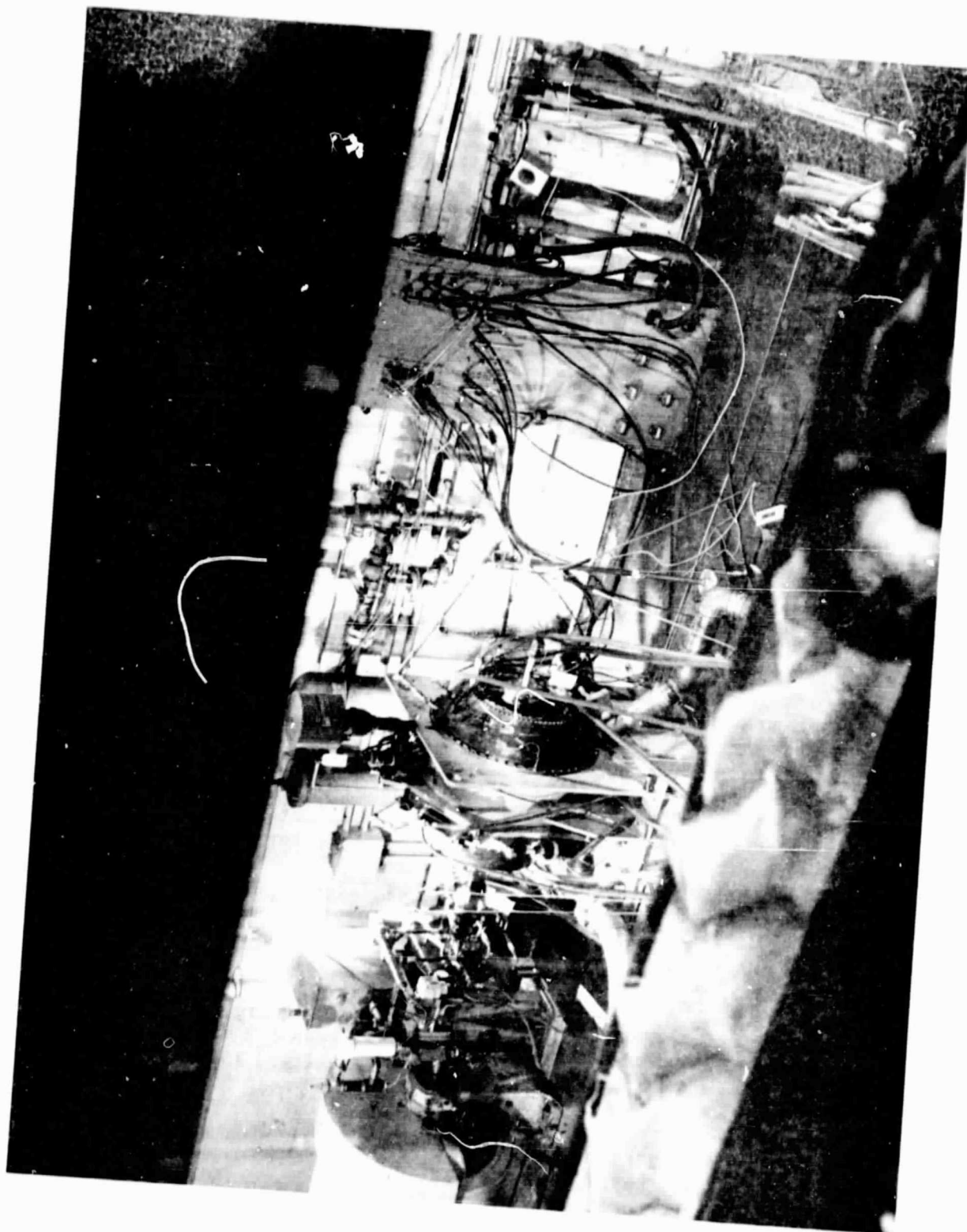


Figure 4.1.1-1. QCSEE Main Reduction Gears Test Facility

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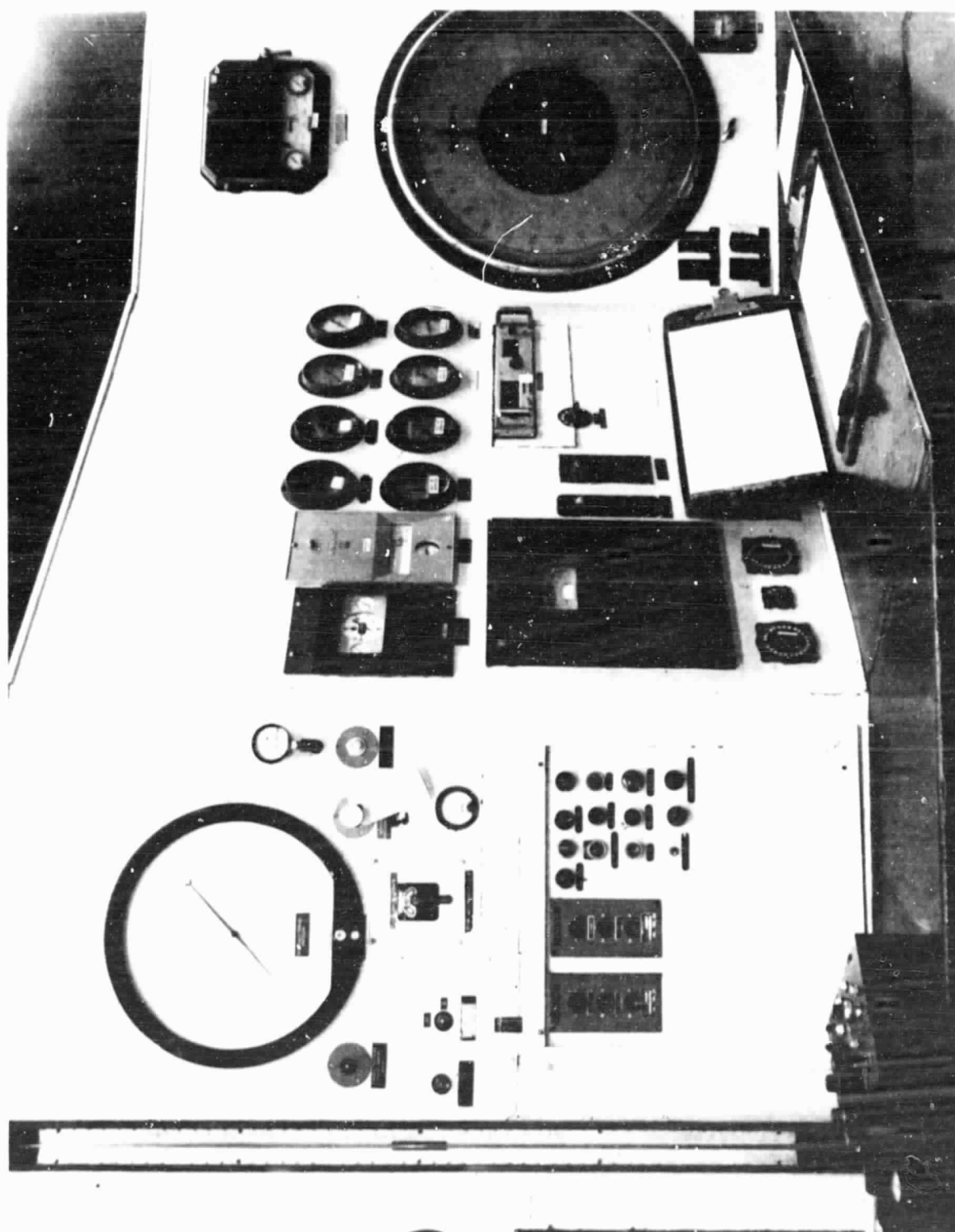


Figure 4.1-3. QCSEE Main Reduction Gears Test Facility Control Panel



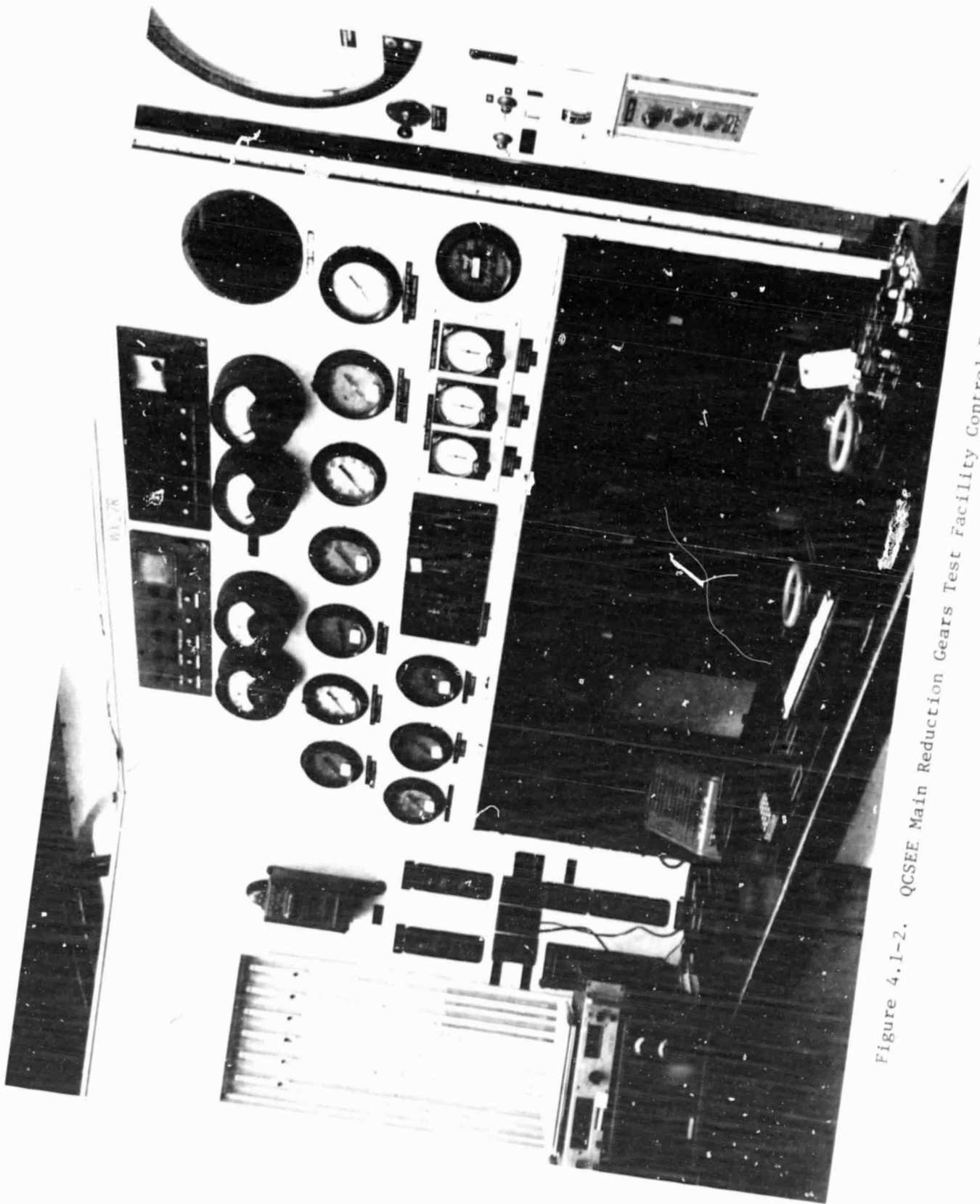


Figure 4.1-2. QCSEE Main Reduction Gears Test Facility Control Panel

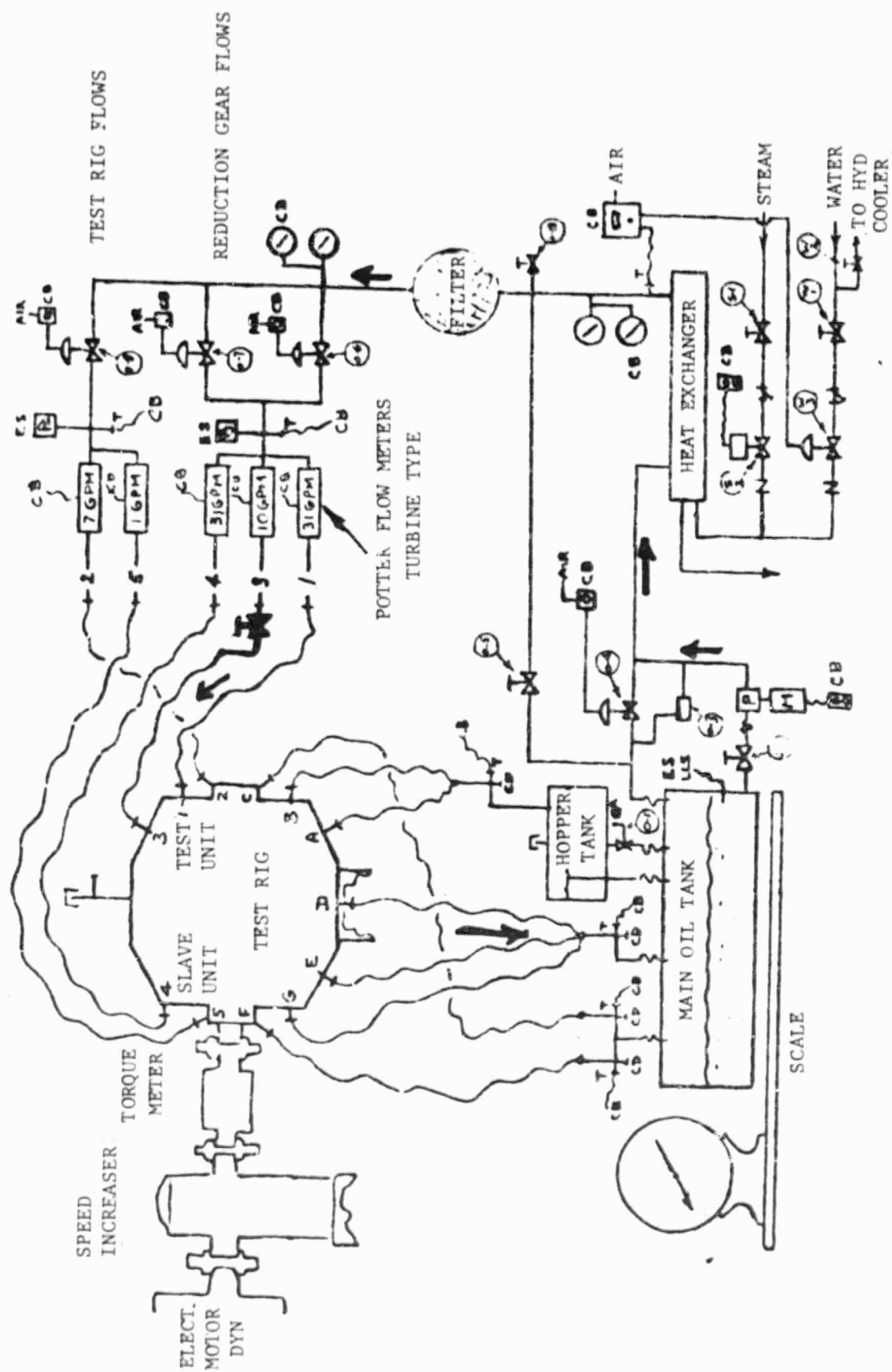
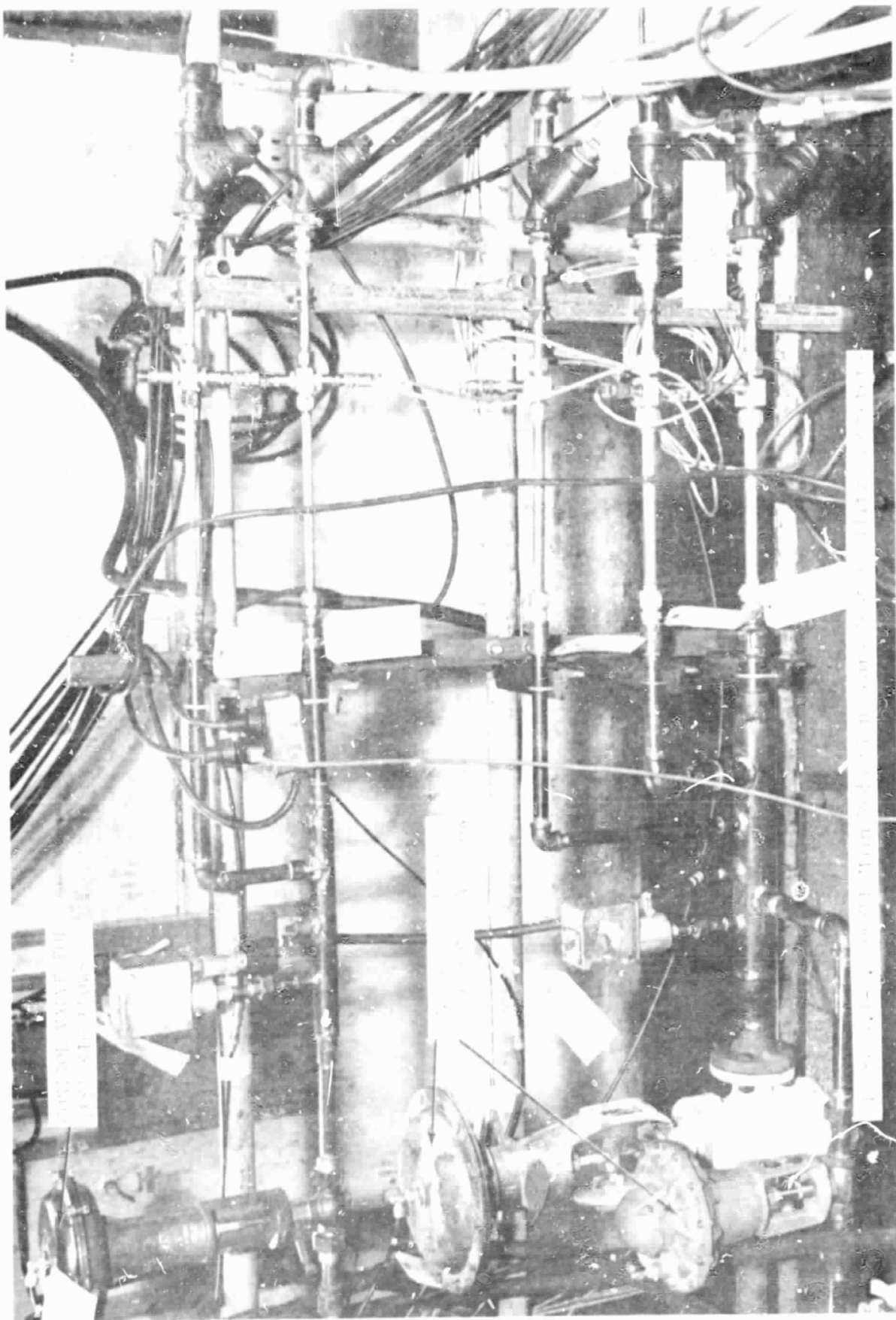


Figure 4.1-4. Test Rig Oil Schematic



the heat exchanger and the filter for recirculating the oil back to the tank for prestart heating.

All oil to the test rig passes through a 25 micron filter at constant temperature and then is divided into two branches of the system. One branch supplies the oil to the reduction gears and the other to the test rig bearings. Pneumatically operated pressure controllers provide independent control of the oil pressure in the two branch systems, two for the reduction gears and one for the test rig bearings.

The reduction gear branch provides flow at constant pressure to each of the two reduction gear units and to a third line into the rig housing on the test end of the rig to simulate the return oil flow from fan shaft bearing lubrication in the engine. The latter has a manual shut-off valve. The oil pressure in the reduction gear flow can be adjusted from the control room to simulate the engine oil supply for the particular speed/load operating condition.

The test rig branch is divided for flow to each end of the test rig for rig bearing lubrication. Each of the five oil lines contains a turbine type flowmeter.

The oil return lines from the test unit end of the test rig (A & B of Figure 4.1-4) go to a hopper or holding tank which has a manually operated drain valve for checking the return flow rate from the reduction gear. When the valve is open, the oil drains directly from the holding tank into the main oil tank. Oil from the other drains on the rig return directly to the main oil tank.

UTW unit test operation was conducted with Specification MIL-L-23699 oil supplied by Royal Lubricants. Initial OTW unit test operation used Aeroshell Turbine Oil 555 but subsequently MIL-L-23699 oil was used. The two lubricants are similar but the Aeroshell 555 is reported to have a higher Ryder Gear Test rating than MIL-L-23699. Following is a brief comparison of the two oils; viscosity and specific gravity are actual checks, Ryder Rear Test Rating is from vendor:

Characteristic	MIL-L-23699 Specification	MIL-L-23699 Royal Lubricants	Aeroshell Turbine 555
Viscosity @ 210°F, cs.	5.00-5.50	5.2	5.2
Specific gravity	-	.951	.941
Ryder Gear Test Rating, lb/in	2142-2652 min.	3000	>3000

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#### 4.1.3 Torque Loading Hydraulic System

The torque load is introduced into the gear system by six hydraulic rams attached to the test rig. A hydraulic power pack, Figure 4.1-6, provides the hydraulic pressure for actuating the torque loading rams. The unit pressure control is adjustable from the test facility control room to provide and maintain any pressure level setting required to simulate engine torque loads in the reduction gears being tested.

#### 4.2 Test Rig

The test rig is a Hopkinson type back-to-back unit wherein two identical ratio reduction gears are torque loaded against each other and the driving effort is only that power required to overcome internal losses. A cross-section of the rig with UTW reduction gear units is shown by Figure 4.2-1. The rig housing consists of two sections; one is stationary and the other, attached to the stationary one through a large diameter thin section four point contact ball radial bearing, is rotatable through a limited angle by six hydraulic rams shown in the drive end view of the test rig, Figure 4.2-2.

The gear unit stationary star gear supports are attached to the rig housing sections. The input shaft is supported in the rig housings by a ball bearing at one end and a cylindrical roller bearing at the other end. The connecting shafts for the ring gears are supported on the input shaft by a pair of wave spring axial pre-loaded face-to-face mounted angular contact ball bearings. The ring gear connecting shafts and the ring gear retaining shrouds simulate the General Electric engine fan shaft configuration. Also attached to the input shaft through splines are two diaphragm type couplings for attachment of the two similar type gear unit couplings which support the sun gears. Thus, with the star gears on the stationary support trunnions the gear meshes form a closed loop. Application of pressure to the torque loading hydraulic rams and rotating the drive end section of the rig housing and attached star gear support relative to the stationary section of the housing and attached star gear support, introduces torque loading into the gear system. In this arrangement one unit functions as a speed reducer and the other as a speed increaser.

The input shaft rotation viewed from the drive end is counterclockwise for this test rig. The torque loading direction induced by extending the hydraulic rams is such that the gear unit in the rig drive end housing operates as a speed increaser and the gear unit in the stationary housing operates as the speed reducer. The latter is the test unit.

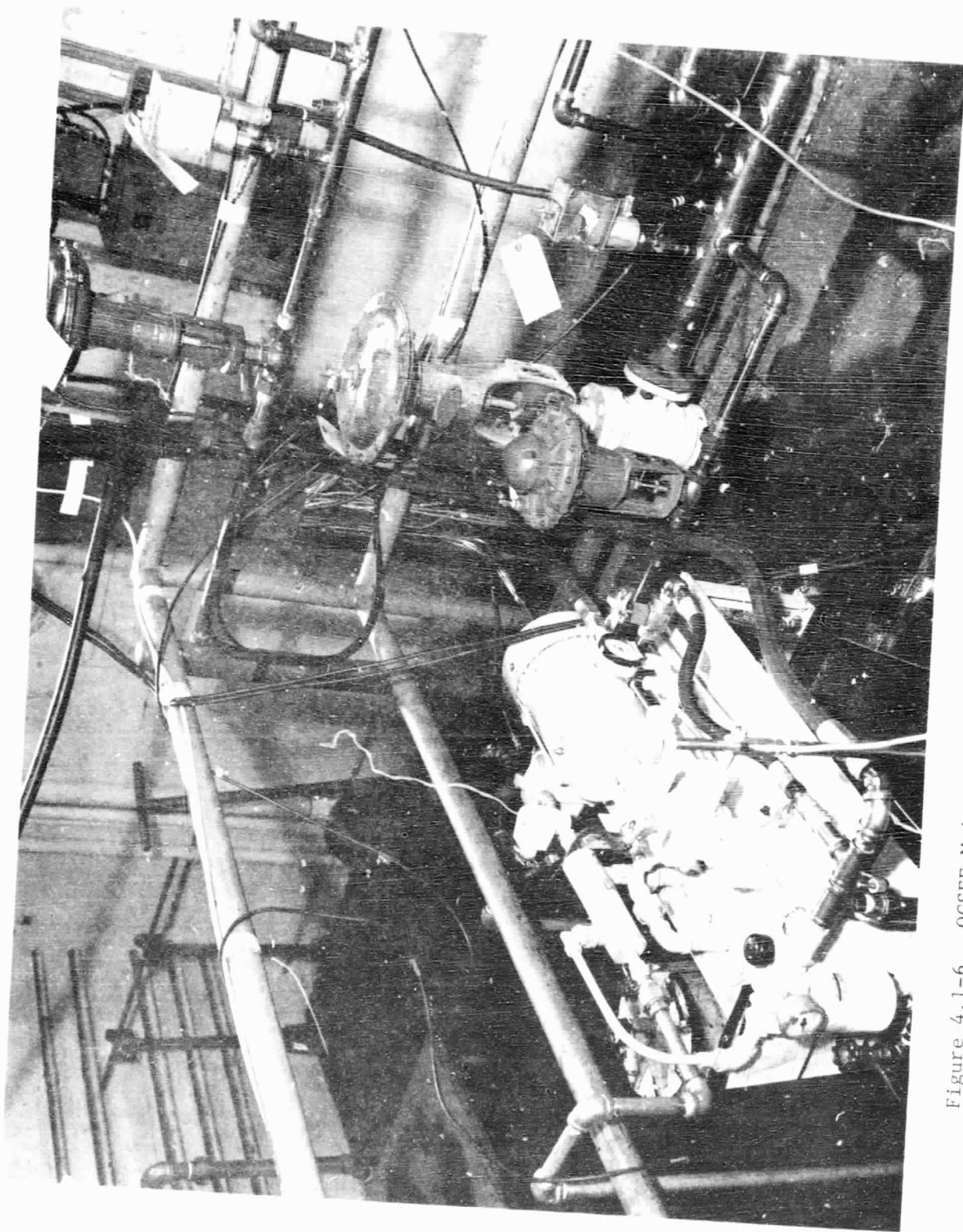


Figure 4.1-6. QCSEE Main Reduction Gears Test Facility Hydraulic Power Pack



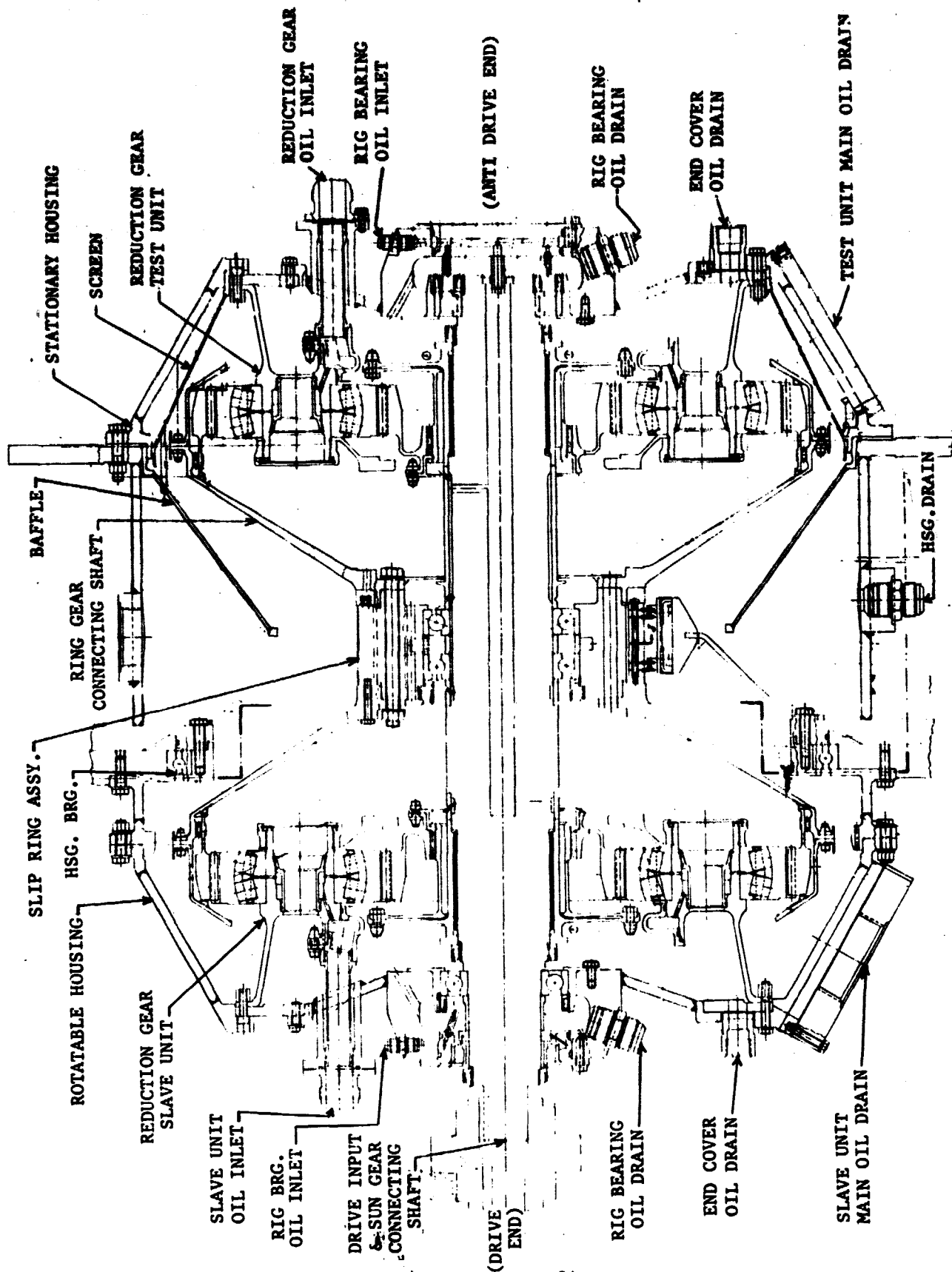


Figure 4.2-1a QCSEE Main Reduction Gear Back-to-Back (Hopkinson) Test Rig (Section View)

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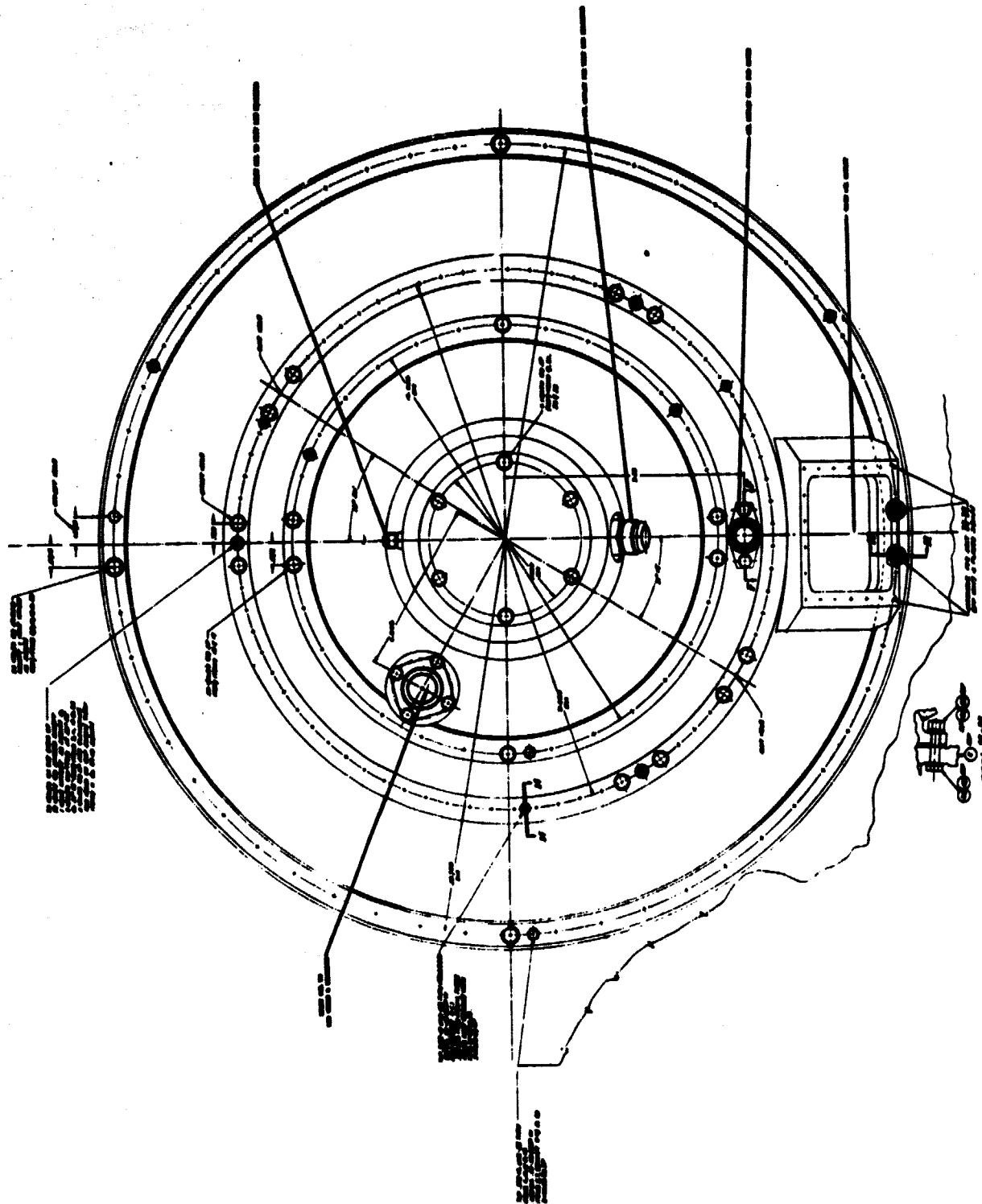
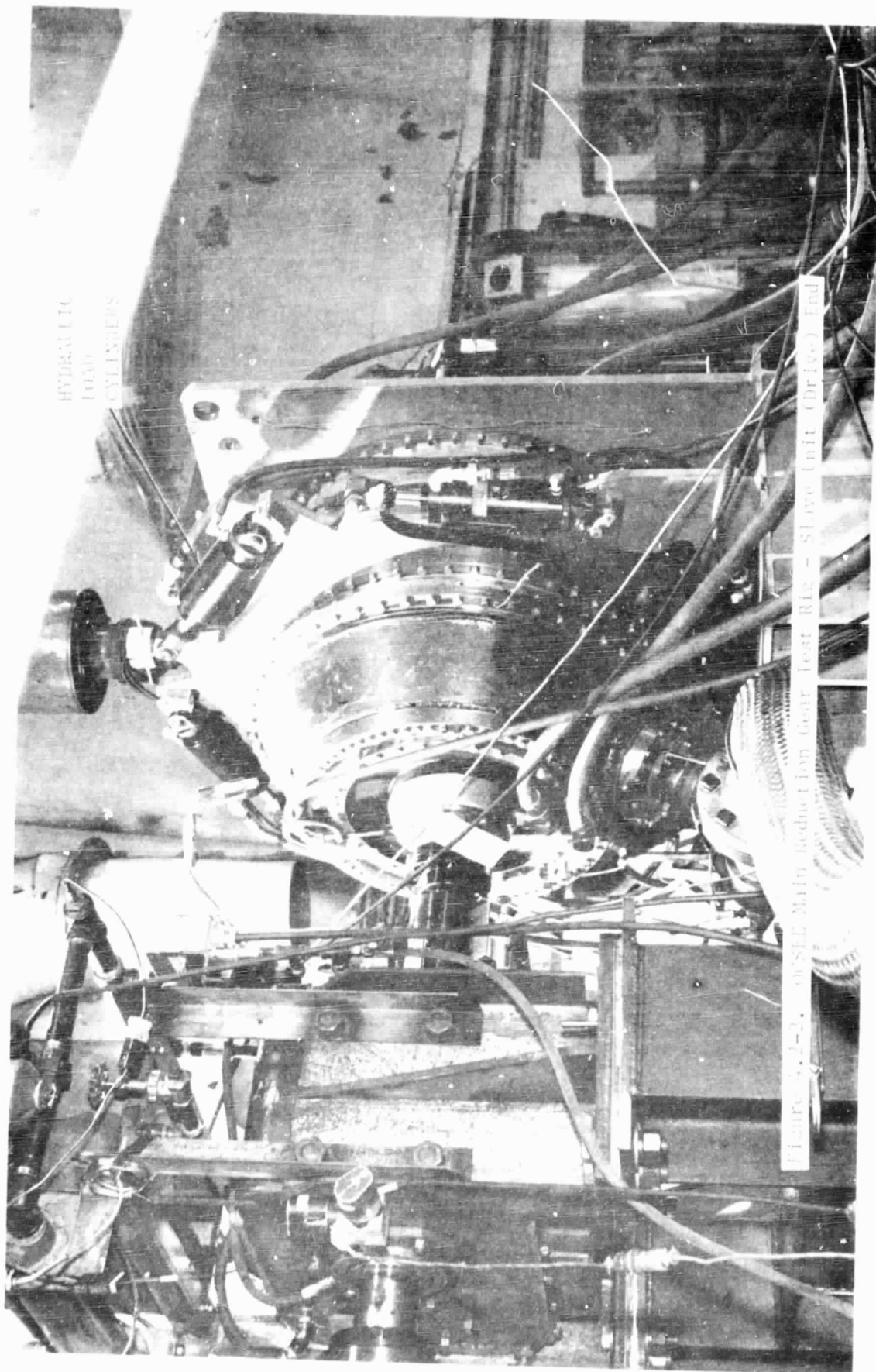


Figure 4.2-1b QCSEE Main Reduction Gear Back to Back (Hopkinson) Test Rig  
(View From Test Unit (Anti-Drive) End)





HYDRAULIC  
LOAD  
CYLINDERS

Figure 4.2-2, 40SEL Main Reduction Gear Test Rig - Slave Unit (Drive) End

The test unit is loaded and rotates in the same direction as in the engine installation. Although the gear tooth loading is in the same relative direction for both units, the speed increaser or slave unit rotates in the opposite direction relative to that in the engine installation.

A conical baffle and a screen shown in the test unit end of the rig in Figure 4.2-1 were included to further simulate the walls in the engine reduction gear housing. The screen shown was replaced by an engine part, G.E. P/N 4013101-852G02, and a screen support, G.E. P/N 4013101-907P01 at the time of rig fabrication.

Provision was made for installing a slip ring assembly around the center member of the ring gear connecting shaft for transferring signals from strain gages installed on the test unit ring gear.

An adapter which mates with the gear unit oil supply tube is provided in the cover on each end of the test rig for delivering oil to the gear units. The test unit oil connection is shown in Figure 4.2-3. An additional connection, Figure 4.2-4 was incorporated in the top of the housing on the test unit end of the rig to introduce oil simulating engine shaft bearing oil which is discharged into the gear cavity for scavenging.

The rig bearings are lubricated through a connection on each of the end covers. The input shaft supporting ball and roller bearings are each lubricated by two jets. The bearings between the ring gear connecting shaft and the input shaft and the sun gear to coupling splines are lubricated by jets fed from a drilled passage down the center of the input shaft from the test unit (anti-drive) end. This passage is filled by excess oil flow from a jet on the cover on the test unit (anti-drive) end of the rig, the same oil source that supplies the oil to the cylindrical roller bearing. A baffle on the reduction gear test unit side of the intershaft bearing isolates bearing oil flow from the test unit cavity. Oil from the bearings drains through radial and axial passages in the ring gear connecting shaft center member into the slave unit oil cavity.

Scavenging of the test rig is by gravity. The major drains are in the end housings directly beneath the gear units. An additional drain for oil collecting inside the star gear support is located in each of the end cover pilot rings. In the test unit end of the rig the latter drain is joined to the main drain and feeds into the lubrication system holding tank for checking oil flow distribution within the rig. Drains are also provided in each of the end covers for the rig input shaft bearing cavities. A drain located in the center of the main housing takes care of any oil spillover from the end housings. Additional drains and drain modifications incorporated during the course of the testing are discussed in the test section of this report. A drain adapter tube, G.E. P/N 4013179-783G01, which simulated the engine strut drain area was provided by General Electric and installed on the main drain from the test unit end of the rig. This part is seen in Figure 4.2-3. All drains except as noted above return to the lubrication system main oil tank. The test rig is vented by a breather filter located in the top near the center of the main housing.

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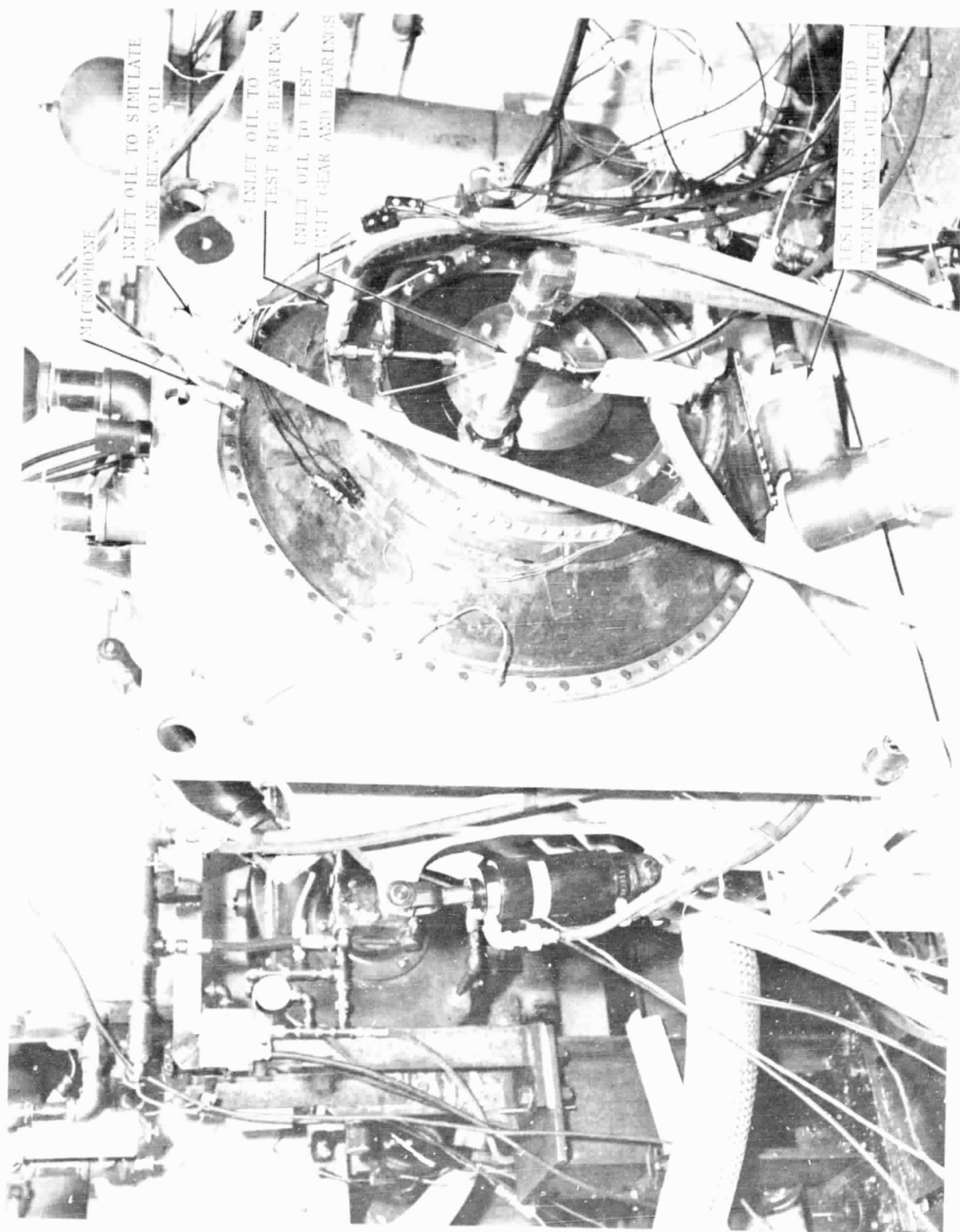


Figure 4.2-3. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear Test Rig - Test Unit End

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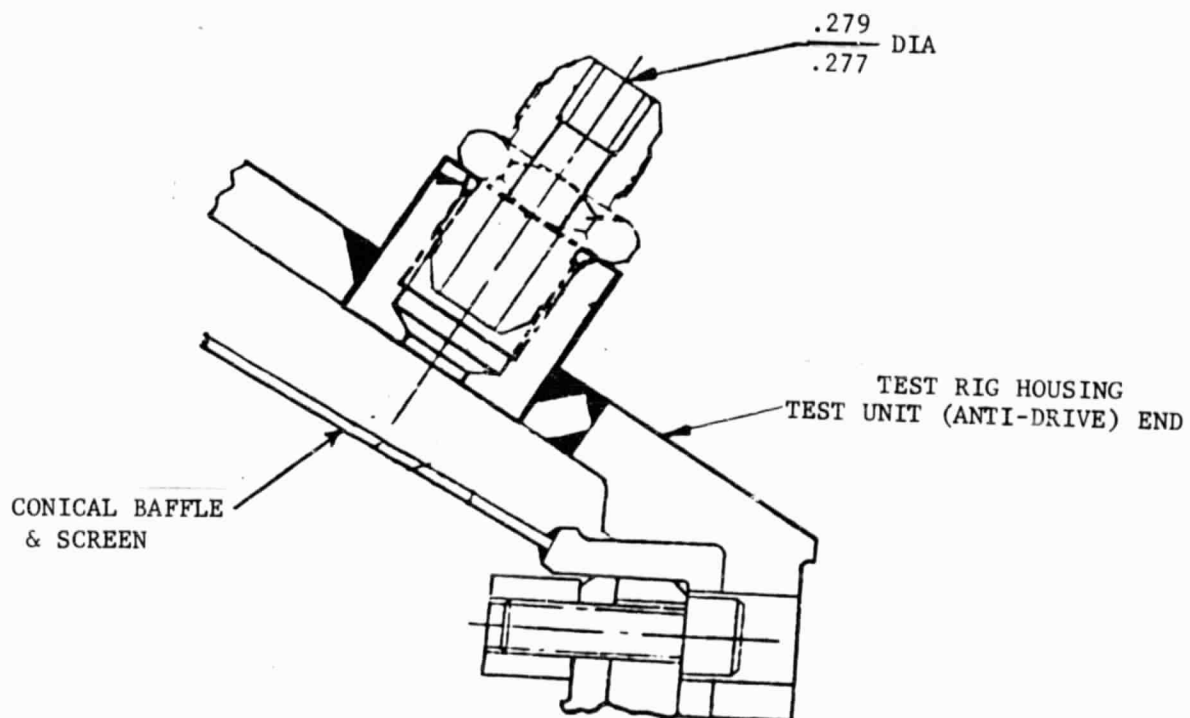


Figure 4.2-4 QCSEE Main Reduction Gear Test Rig Auxiliary Oil Connection to Simulate Engine Return Oil.

Assembly of the test rig is covered by QCSEE Main Reduction Gear assembly procedure QCSEE A-3, UTW Unit Test Rig, which is included in the Appendix.

#### 4.3 UTW Test Hardware

UTW test hardware included two complete sets of reduction gear hardware as described in Sections 3.1 and 3.2 and shown by Figure 3.1-1 in this report with exceptions as listed below. Reduction gear assembly is covered in the QCSEE Main Reduction Gear assembly procedures QCSEE A-1 UTW Star Gear and Support Subassembly, QCSEE A-2 UTW Sun Gear Subassembly, and QCSEE A-3 UTW Unit Test Rig which are included in the Appendix.

Oil sleeve P/N 185147 was used in all six star gear support trunnions, two replacing two P/N 185179 which were not required for fan shaft thrust bearing lubrication.

Special spray tubes, P/N ES164354, identical to P/N 185144 except with the angular direction of the jets reversed, were used on the slave unit because of direction of rotation being opposite that of the test unit and the unit as installed in the engine.

A simulated variable pitch mechanism support, P/N 185150 was installed on the star gear support trunnions to duplicate trunnion deflection restraint conditions existing in the engine. Bearing temperature thermocouples were also incorporated in this support.

Two covers with gaskets were used to close openings in the back of P/N 490640 oil manifold which were provided for the engine fan shaft rear bearing lubrication connections.

#### 4.4 OTW Test Hardware

OTW test hardware included two complete sets of reduction gear hardware as described in Sections 3.1 and 3.3 and shown by Figure 3.1-2 in this report with exceptions as listed below.

Oil sleeve P/N 185161 was used in all eight star gear support trunnions, two replacing two P/N 185225 which were not required for fan shaft thrust bearing lubrication.

Special spray tubes, P/N SK030876, identical to P/N 185144 except with the angular direction of the jets reversed, were used on the slave unit because of direction of rotation being opposite that of the test unit and the unit as installed in the engine.

Flat washers with bearing temperature thermocouples incorporated were installed in place of the G.E. oil tube support on each star gear trunnion.

Two covers with gaskets were used to close openings in the back of P/N 490647 oil manifold which were provided for the engine fan shaft rear bearing lubrication connections.

#### 4.5 Instrumentation

Test rig instrumentation included oil temperatures, bearing temperatures, oil pressures, oil flows, torque loading hydraulic pressure, dynamometer speed, test rig input speed, rig driving torque, vibration, ring gear dynamic strain gauges, and two microphones.

Temperatures were read from a continuous balance precision indicating potentiometer pyrometer which included selector switches for the individual thermocouples. A similar recording type unit was used for selected oil and bearing temperatures to observe transient temperatures and stabilized temperature points during and following speed and/or load changes.

The temperature of oil flowing to the test rig was automatically maintained by an adjustable temperature controller located in the test facility control panel. This instrument regulated the flow of water or steam through the heat exchanger to achieve the set desired temperature.

A thermocouple was installed in each oil inlet to the test rig. These locations were:

- a. Test gear unit oil supply
- b. Rig bearings - Test (anti-drive) end
- c. Auxiliary oil supply
- d. Slave gear unit oil supply
- e. Rig bearings - Slave (drive) end

The temperature of oil leaving the rig was determined with thermocouples at each of the following locations:

- a. Test gear unit main drain
- b. Test gear unit end cover pilot ring drain
- c. Slave gear unit main drain
- d. Slave gear unit end cover pilot ring drain
- e. Test rig housing center drain
- f. Rig bearing cavity drain - Test (anti-drive) end
- g. Rig bearing cavity drain - Slave (drive) end

The bearing inner race temperatures were monitored by thermocouples installed in the simulated variable pitch mechanism support or in individual washers clamped between the bearing and the bearing nut. The tips of the thermocouples were in contact with the forward face of the bearing race. These thermocouples were located on the radial line between the center of the sun gear and the star gear.

Oil pressures were indicated by dial gauges located in the test facility control panel and connected to the following oil inlet locations on the test rig.

- a. Test gear unit oil supply
- b. Rig bearing oil supply - Test (anti-drive) end
- c. Auxiliary oil supply
- d. Slave gear unit oil supply
- e. Rig bearing oil supply - Slave (drive) end

Oil flows were measured by turbine type flowmeters with the frequency indicated by a digital preset frequency counter. A calibration chart for each flowmeter was used to convert the observed frequencies to actual oil flows. The flowmeters are shown in Figure 4.1-5.

The hydraulic pressure on the torque loading hydraulic cylinders was indicated by a pressure gauge with 0 - 1500 psi range and the dial graduated in 1 psi increments. The pressure gauge mounted on the control panel is seen in Figure 4.1-3.

The dynamometer speed was shown by a tachometer activated by a signal generator on the end of the dynamometer shaft. A revolution counter operating from the same signal generator was used for a more precise speed check.

A Lebow torquemeter in the drive line between the test facility speed increaser and the test rig was used to measure the rig driving torque. In addition to providing an indication of the power losses in the gear units in the test rig, the torquemeter provides the earliest indication of any change in the operating performance of the gearing being tested. The torquemeter also included a speed signal pickup which was fed into a digital preset counter for direct reading of the test rig input speed.

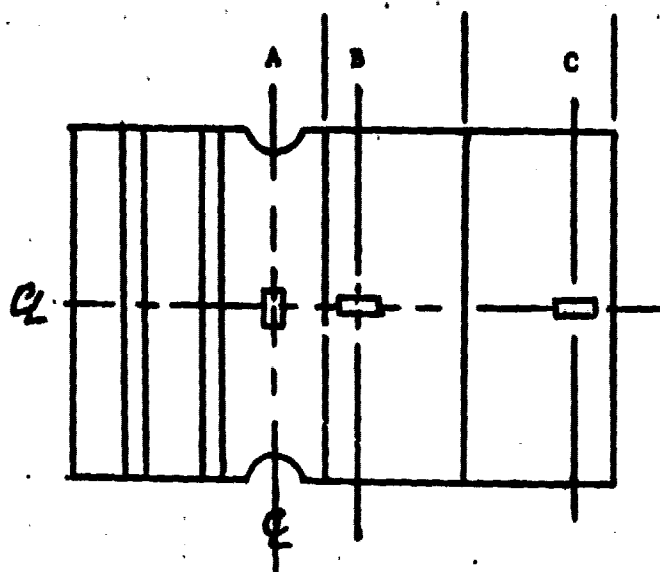
The input power voltage and amperage for each dynamometer was indicated by instruments in the control panel. The ammeters have a range of 800 - 0 - 1500 amperes with scale graduations of 50 amperes and the voltmeters have a range of 0 - 500 volts with scale graduations of 10 volts.

The UTW test unit ring gear was instrumented with strain gages to check ring gear resonance and stress during step-load test operation. A total of 12 strain gages were installed on the outside of the rim and web sections in locations as follows and further defined by Figure 4.5-1.

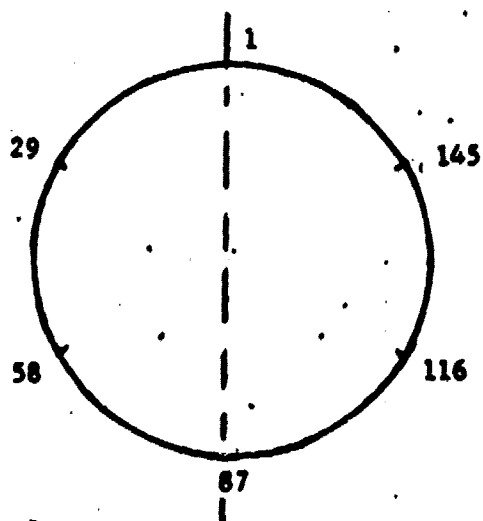
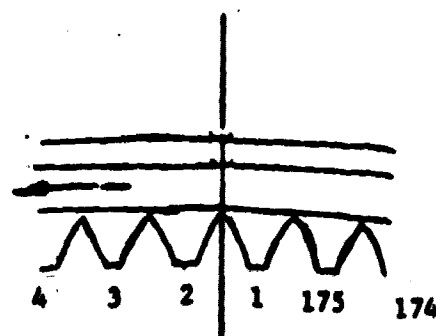
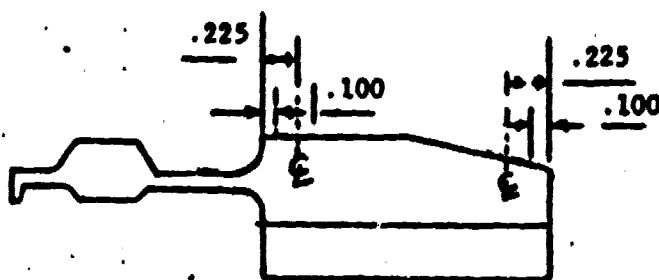
Six approximately equally spaced gages were located on the tapered end of the ring gear section. Four gages were located on the heavier end of the ring gear section at approximately 0°, 60°, 180° and 240° axially in line with gages on the tapered section. Each of the rim gages was located in line with the gear tooth space or thinnest section of the rim. Two gages were installed on the thin section connecting the gear and the spline approximately 180° apart and axially in alignment with pairs of gages on the gear rim.

The strain gage signals were transmitted from the rotating gear through a slipring assembly, mounted on the hub connecting the ring gear support shafts, and stationary contact fingers. The slipring installation is shown in Figure 4.2-1a. The strain gage signals were recorded on magnetic tape for subsequent analysis.

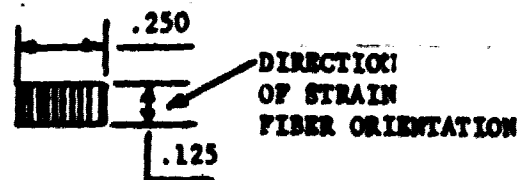
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116			10
145		11	12



#### GAGE DIMENSIONS



#### GAGE DESIGNATIONS

EA-06-090 EG-350

Figure 4 5-1 QCSEE Main Reduction Gear Ring Gear Strain Gage Instrumentation



A condenser type microphone, Altec Model 165A, placed on the rig centerline near the upper part of each end cover was used to acoustically monitor test operation. The output from the microphone at the test unit end of the rig, Figure 4.2-3, was recorded for possible sound and vibration analysis and correlation with other vibration pickup instrumentation.

Vibration pickups were installed on the dynamometer, facility speed increaser and at several points on the rig test rig. Locations on the test rig were as follows:

Direction	Location	Mounting
Vertical	Slave (Drive) end	Bracket on star gear support bolt circle
Horizontal	Slave (Drive) end	
Fore/Aft	Slave (Drive) end	
Vertical	Test (Anti-drive) end	Center top of housing flange plate
Horizontal	Test (Anti-drive) end	Bracket on star gear support bolt circle
Fore/Aft	Test (Anti-drive) end	
Fore/Aft	Test (Anti-drive) end	Lower center, housing flange plate
Fore/Aft	Test (Anti-drive) end	Lower side, housing flange plate

A schematic of the vibration pickup locations is shown by Figure 4.5-2.

#### 4.6 Test Procedure

##### 4.6.1 Pre-Test Procedure

Prior to initial assembly, oil flows for each gear lubrication spray tube, each star gear support trunnion (bearing lubrication) and the star gear supports with bearings installed were checked and flow versus pressure calibration curves plotted for reference. Oil flow to the test rig bearings was also checked.

The rig input shaft was dynamically balanced to 3.6 g-cm (.05 oz - inch) with the rig and gear unit couplings installed on the test unit end of the shaft. Index marks were placed on the coupling and shaft for always reinstalling the coupling in the as balanced position. The slave unit end rig and gear unit couplings were assembled and balanced as a separate subassembly to allow installation on the shaft in the relationship required for proper gear meshing and torque loading hydraulic ram position.

The ring gear connecting shaft and shrouds were dynamically balanced as a unit to 3.6 g-cm (.05 oz - inch) by rotating on the center support bearings mounted on a stationary shaft.

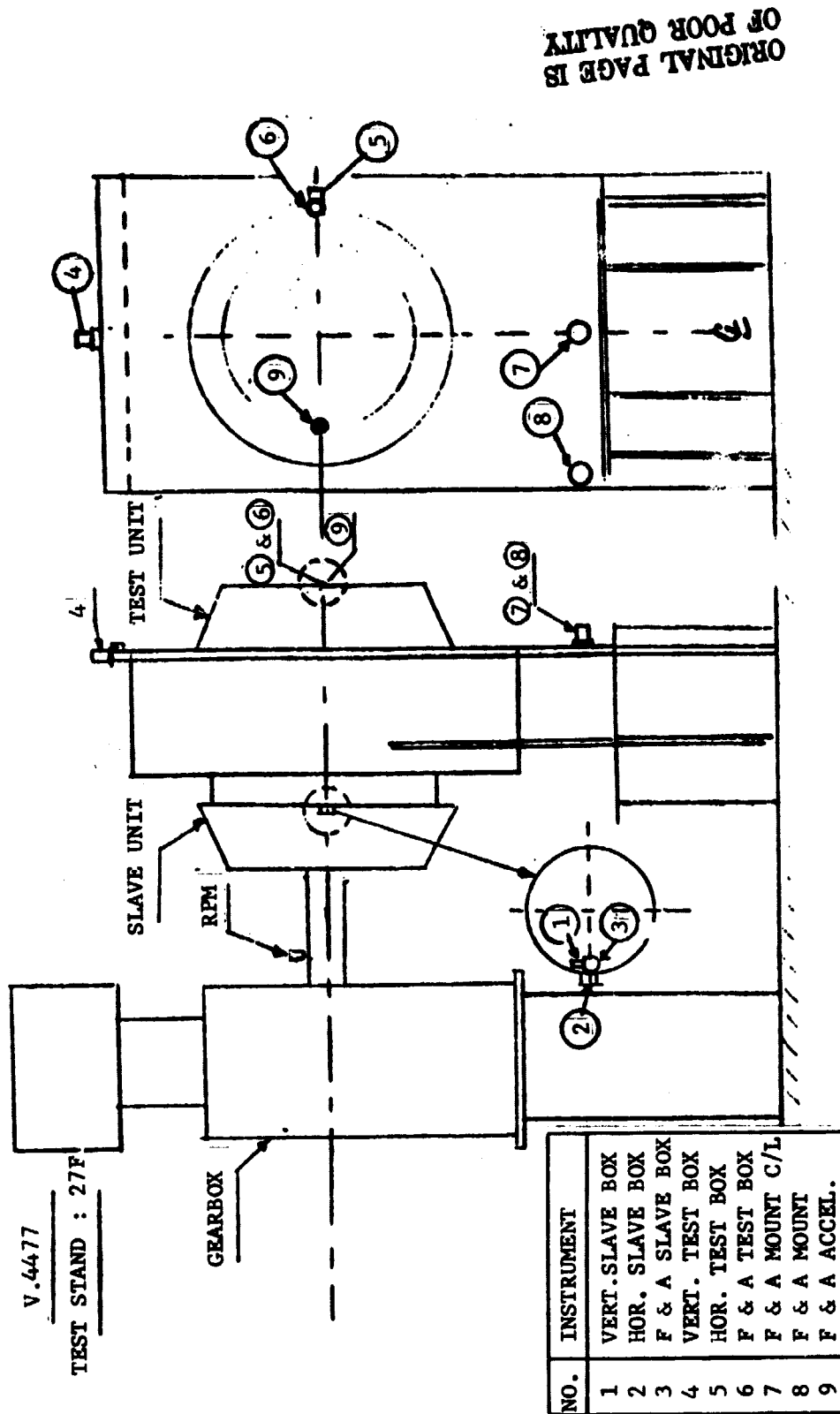


Figure 4.5-2 QCSEE Main Reduction Gear Vibration Instrumentation Locations

The gear units were installed in the test rig and gear tooth contact pattern checks performed at 25% and 120% of rated torque. A thin layer of red lead was applied to the test unit star gear teeth prior to installation. The torque loading was applied by the hydraulic rams and the sun gear shaft rotated manually. The test unit sun gear was then removed to provide access to the star gears. The contact patterns were lifted from the respective sun gear and ring gear contact faces of the star gear teeth using Scotch Magic tape and were mounted on a sheet of white paper stock.

All oil passages in the lubrication system and test rig were flushed and inspected prior to test operation. After completion of the pre-test operations the assembled test rig was installed on the test stand.

#### 4.6.2 Test Operation

Development Engine Instruction (DEI) sheets are issued to provide detailed instructions for most assembly and test operations. Scheduled test operation was for short duration step-load tests with vibration and sound level characteristics surveys followed by cyclic speed/load operation simulating flight conditions and experimental engine operation. The proposed step-load test schedule is shown by Table 4-1. The proposed cyclic test schedule for the UTW unit is shown by Table 4-2 and for the OTW unit is shown by Table 4-3. Conditions encountered during the initial UTW unit test operation resulted in deviations from the planned schedules.

The assembled test rig is installed on the test stand and drive alignment established. Oil lines and instrumentation are connected and checked for proper operation. The oil temperature and oil flow rates are set in accordance with the DEI and a light torque load is applied to the gear unit prior to start-up. The scheduled sequence of load/speed/oil flow/oil temperature and any other variable parameter test points are prescribed in the DEI.

Test data are recorded on log sheets, generally at 15 minute intervals. Two classes of data were recorded: one pertaining directly to the reduction gear test units operation and one related to the general test facility operation. The reduction gear test unit data include:

- a. Rig input speed
- b. Rig driving torque
- c. Torque loading hydraulic pressure
- d. Gear unit oil supply pressure
- e. Gear unit oil supply temperature
- f. Oil out temperature
- g. Gear unit oil supply flowmeter indicated frequency count
- h. Gear unit bearing temperatures
- i. Test rig vibration pickup readings.

The following data calculated from the above are also entered on the log sheets.

- a. Rig driving horsepower
- b. Simulated power locked in the gear train
- c. Oil flows.

Data not directly related to the gear unit operation but used to monitor the operation or as a check on data from other sources include the following:

- a. Time of day
- b. Dynamometer speed, current, voltage and calculated input power
- c. Test rig bearing oil supply pressures
- d. Test rig bearing oil supply and bearing cavity oil drain temperatures
- e. Dynamometer bearing temperatures
- f. Facility speed increaser bearing and oil temperatures
- g. Facility speed increaser vibration pickup readings
- h. Dynamometer field temperatures.

In addition to data recorded on the log sheet, sound, vibration pickup and accelerometer data are recorded on tape for subsequent analysis. Also, at specified intervals oil samples are taken for spectrographic analysis for change in metallic content.

Following specified speed/load operating levels, the test unit sun gear is removed for visual inspection of the sun and star gear teeth. Removal of the test rig from the stand and complete disassembly of the reduction gear units for inspection of all gears and bearings is scheduled following specified operating time or speed/load milestones.

TABLE 4-1. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR		
<u>PROPOSED STEP LOAD TEST SCHEDULE</u>		
Torque % Rated	Speed % Rated	Estimated Time Min/Test Pt
25	25, 50, 75, 100	15
50	25, 50, 75, 100	15
75	25, 50, 75, 100	15
100	25, 50, 75, 100	15
110*	25, 50, 75, 100	15
120**	25, 50, 75, 100	15
*OTW Unit Only **UTW Unit Only  Oil . . . . . MIL-L-23699 Oil inlet temperature . . . . . 185°F (358°K)		

**TABLE 4-2. UTW REDUCTION GEAR TEST CONDITIONS (PROPOSED)**

**Oil Inlet Temperature 185°F (358°K)**

**Phase I: Flight Conditions Simulation**

**2 - 2 Hour Cycles**

**5 - 8 Hour Cycles**

Condition	Power		Fan Speed	2 Hour Cycle		Time - Hr:Min 8 Hour Cycle	
	HP	kW	RPM	Cycle	Total	Cycle	Total
Idle-Taxi*	317	236	973	0:15	0:30	1:00	5:00
T-O	13019	9712	3157	0:15	0:30	1:00	5:00
Climb	14097	10516	2984	0:15	0:30	1:00	5:00
Climb	11488	8570	3104	0:15	0:30	1:00	5:00
Climb/Approach	8594	6411	3340	0:15	0:30	1:00	5:00
Cruise	7907	5899	3408	0:15	0:30	1:00	5:00
Cruise/Descent	2346	1750	1985	0:30	1:00	2:00	10:00
Total					4:00		40:00

\*Experimental engine operation point.

**Phase II: Experimental Engine Operation Points (Proposed)**

**4 - 1-1/2 Hour Cycles**

Condition	Power		Fan Speed	Time - Hr:Min 1-1/2 Hour Cycle	
	HP	kW	RPM	Cycle	Total
Min Speed/Torque*	100	75	902	0:15	1:00
High Time	6571	4902	2433	0:15	1:00
Max Torque	15830	11809	3119	0:15	1:00
High Torque @ RPM	14709	10973	3157	0:15	1:00
Overshoot	15907	11867	3300	0:15	1:00
Max Speed	13142	9804	3406	0:15	1:00
Total					6:00

\*Flight cycle idle-taxi

**TABLE 4-3. OTW REDUCTION GEAR TEST CONDITIONS (PROPOSED)**

Oil Inlet Temperature 185°F (358°K)							
Phase I: Flight Conditions Simulation							
5 - 2 Hour Cycles							
18 - 8 Hour Cycles							
Condition	Power		Fan Speed	Time - Hr:Min			
				2 Hour Cycle		8 Hour Cycle	
	HP	kW	RPM	Cycle	Total	Cycle	Total
Idle-Taxi*	833	621	1137	0:15	1:15	1:00	18:00
T-O/Climb	16351	12198	3596	0:15	1:15	1:00	18:00
T-O/Rev	16910	12615	3860	0:15	1:15	1:00	18:00
Climb	13685	10209	3686	0:15	1:15	1:00	18:00
Cruise	8756	6532	3657	0:15	1:15	1:00	18:00
Approach	9009	6721	3104	0:15	1:15	1:00	18:00
Cruise/Descent	2136	1593	2365	0:30	2:30	2:00	36:00
Total					10:00		144:00
*Experimental engine operation point.							

Phase II: Experimental Engine Operation Points (Proposed)					
4 - 1-1/2 Hour Cycles					
Condition	Power		Fan Speed  RPM	Time - Hr:Min 1.5 Hour Cycle	
	HP	kW		Cycle	Total
Min Speed/Torque*	100	75	573	0:15	1:00
High Time	8399	6266	2844	0:15	1:00
Max Power/Torque	18579	13860	3793	0:15	1:00
High Time	13438	10025	3413	0:30	2:00
Max Speed	16799	12532	3982	0:15	1:00
Total					6:00
*Flight cycle idle-taxi					

#### 4.7 Data Reduction Procedure

The classes of test data of primary interest were:

- a. Operating temperatures
- b. Efficiency
- c. Vibration characteristics.

In general, the temperature data were reduced to a temperature differential between the temperature of the oil entering the gear units and the temperature parameter being analyzed for comparisons.

Efficiency is the relationship between driving power for the rig or power losses and the simulated power locked into the gear units. Mechanical driving power is calculated from the torque indicated by the torquemeter and the speed. This results in the total power loss in the test rig. Electrical driving power is calculated from the dynamometer electrical input amperes and volts. In addition to the total power loss in the test rig, the latter includes the facility speed increaser losses and the electrical inefficiency of dynamometer. Heat dissipation to the oil flowing through the gear unit calculated from the flow rate and the temperature rise indicates the individual gear unit power losses.

The following equation is used for calculating the simulated power locked into the gear units installed in the test rig.

$$P = \frac{P \times N}{C \times 63,024}$$

where

P = power, hp  
p = hydraulic pressure, psi  
N = input speed, rpm  
C = constant

"C" is a function of the hydraulic ram piston area, number of rams, torque arm lengths, angle between the hydraulic ram axis and the torque arms, and the ratio between the torque at the star gear support and at the input shaft.

For the UTW unit the equation becomes

$$P_u = \frac{P \times N}{253.23}$$

and for the OTW unit

$$P_o = \frac{P \times N}{223.78}$$

The electrical input power is calculated by

$$P_E = \frac{V \times A}{746}$$

where

$P_E$  = power, hp  
 $V$  = volts  
 $A$  = amperes

The input power indicated by the torquemeter is calculated by

$$P_T = T_m \times N \div 63,024$$

where

$P_T$  = power, hp  
 $T_m$  = input torque, lb-in.  
 $N$  = input speed, rpm

The heat rejection equivalent power is calculated by

$$P_H = \frac{W \times c \times \Delta T}{42.4}$$

where

$P_H$  = heat power, hp  
 $W$  = oil weight flow, lb/min  
 $c$  = specific heat of oil, Btu/lb/°F  
 $\Delta T$  = temperature of oil out - temperature of oil in, °F  
42.4 = Btu/min/hp

Data presentation is in the form of tables and graphs.



## 5.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

### 5.1 General

The design 100% power and speed condition for the UTW unit reduction gear is 9712 kW (13019 hp) and 7782 rpm input speed (3157 rpm fan speed). Satisfactory operation was demonstrated at the following conditions.

Condition	Power		Torque %	Speed	
	kW	(hp)		rpm	(%)
Maximum Power	12172	(16316)	125	7781	(100)
Maximum Speed	5152	( 6906)	50	8250	(106)

Corresponding UTW maximum gear pitch line velocity at 8250 rpm was 103.4 m/s (20360 fpm), and the maximum star gear spherical roller bearing DN was  $0.79 \times 10^6$ , based on the bearing bore (stationary) in millimeters times the outer race (star gear) rotational speed in rpm.

The design 100% power and speed condition for the OTW unit reduction gear is 12615 kW (16910 hp) at 7961 rpm input speed (3861 rpm fan speed). Satisfactory operation was demonstrated at the following conditions.

Condition	Power		Torque %	Speed	
	kW	(hp)		rpm	(%)
Maximum Power	11342	(15204)	100	7148	(90)
Maximum Speed	5993	( 8034)	50	7554	(95)
Maximum Torque	11057	(14822)	112	6200	(78)

Corresponding OTW maximum gear pitch line velocity was 113.3 m/s (22,330 fpm) and the maximum star gear spherical roller bearing DN was  $0.85 \times 10^6$ . Operation at maximum torque was for one hour during the DEI QCSEE-16 schedule.

Conditions encountered during the test operation resulted in deviations in the test schedule and at times redirection of the effort. Two areas of concern were a greater than anticipated power loss attributable to oil churning and an apparent excursion of the star gears from the plane of rotation.

### 5.2 UTW Reduction Gear

#### 5.2.1 Test Program

The first scheduled UTW reduction gear unit dynamic test operation, DEI QCSEE-8, consisted of step-load tests as shown in Table 4-1 with an oil inlet temperature of 358°K (185°F). The test schedule was interrupted following the 5840 rpm (75% speed) at 25% torque point because of high input power requirement (dynamometer overload circuit breaker tripped) and an increasing oil out temperature rise rate. The test unit gears were inspected and found satisfactory.

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Oil out temperature data indicated that the heat rejection from the slave gear unit end of the test rig was more than 2-1/2 times that for the test gear unit. Since the only apparent significant difference between the two sections of the rig was the General Electric Company engine configuration screen baffle around the test gear unit and the absence of a baffle around the slave gear unit, it was concluded that a screen baffle was also needed around the slave gear unit. A screen baffle previously designed and fabricated for the test unit end of the rig but replaced by the General Electric Company engine configuration screen was installed in the slave unit end, and the slave unit outlet drain was increased from 3 inch diameter pipe to 4 inch diameter pipe.

Also encountered during the initial test operation was apparent oil contamination of the slip rings transmitting the signals from strain gages on the test unit ring gear, an indication of excessive oil in the center of the rig where it was not anticipated. Reliable strain gauge readings were never obtained during any of the subsequent tests.

The original step-load test operation schedule was resumed, DEI QCSEE-9. Although temperature data indicated apparent improvement in the slave unit heat rejection rate, the dynamometer overload circuit breaker again interrupted the test operation at approximately 6000 rpm and 25% torque load. A dynamometer problem was identified and corrected.

Although the highest input speed, indicated by the torquemeter speed signal, at which a full set of data was obtained was 6600 rpm, an indicated speed of 7500 rpm at 25% torque was observed before the test operation was again interrupted by the dynamometer overload circuit breaker. Subsequently, an error in the speed indicated by the torquemeter above approximately 6200 rpm was discovered and the actual speed at the 6600 rpm indicated speed was approximately 6825 rpm and the 7500 rpm indicated speed was approximately 7900 rpm.

A review of the data indicated higher than anticipated oil out temperatures and power requirement. Test operation resumed in accordance with the step-load schedule to obtain data at higher torque loads for analysis except that the maximum speed was limited to 5837 rpm (75%). Test unit gears were found satisfactory at inspections following operations through 5837 rpm at 50%, 75%, 100% and 120% torques.

Analysis of test data indicated excessive oil churning, possibly from inadequate oil scavenging. The oil churning and heat generation was of major concern since the test unit reduction gear surrounding walls, baffle screen and scavenge oil drain in the rig simulated the UTW engine configuration and was a potential problem in the engine operation. Heat generation data was reviewed with General Electric personnel and various modifications to the test were discussed.

At General Electric's request, test operation was resumed with the oil inlet temperature reduced to 311°K (100°F) to obtain additional data on the oil churning and heat generation characteristics, DEI QCSEE-10. Test points requested were speeds of 2000, 3000, 4000, and 5000 rpm; 6000 to 7000 rpm in 200 rpm increments; and 7000 to 8400 rpm in 100 rpm increments at 25% torque load. Oil-in to oil-out temperature differential versus speed was the primary

interest. Determination of the amount of oil trapped in the rig versus operating speed as determined by the change in weight of the oil in the supply tank located on a platform scale was also of interest. At this time a 24 channel temperature recorder was installed to provide a continuous record of transient and stabilized temperatures for inlet oil, outlet oil and star gear bearings. Test was interrupted at 6800 rpm because of concern from an apparent increase in the rate of oil temperature rise and relatively high differentials for oil-in to oil-out and oil-in to bearing temperatures.

Temperature and scavenging data were reviewed by a coordinating group of Curtiss-Wright and General Electric Company personnel and oil outlet deflector (scoop or baffle) configurations were developed for both the test gear unit and slave gear unit sections of the rig.

Deflectors were fabricated and installed and the same test operation as for the preceding test was scheduled, DEI QCSEE-10A. No significant change in the test unit oil temperature differentials with 311°K (100°F) oil inlet temperature was noted at speeds up through 6200 rpm, although a slight improvement was apparent in the slave unit oil out temperature. Operation at 6000, 6200, 6400 and 6600 rpm was conducted with an oil inlet temperature of 339°K (150°F). A substantial reduction in oil out and bearing-to-oil temperature differentials as related to the oil inlet temperature was observed, as would be expected.

Continued concern over the apparent oil scavenging condition resulted in a request by General Electric Company for modification of the planned program to include rig hardware modifications and subsequent test operation in an attempt to solve this problem before continuing with the originally planned test program.

The following modifications were incorporated in the test rig and reduction gear hardware.

Slave unit side of test rig:

- a. Removed the simulated variable pitch mechanism support and replaced with thermocouple instrumented washers.
- b. Relieved ring gear axial positioning bosses in the output shaft shroud to increase oil passage area to improve oil scavenging past the aft end of the ring gear.
- c. Removed oil outlet screen baffle.
- d. Designed, fabricated and installed improved internal scoop for main oil outlet.
- e. Designed, fabricated and installed scavenge pipes in the lower section of rig intermediate housing (slave gear unit end of rig).
- f. Relieved internal flange in rig housing to improve flow from intermediate housing to main drain.

- g. Increased oil outlet pipe to six inch diameter, the largest size feasible, from four inch diameter pipe.
- h. Added small adjustable height standpipe in the bottom of the intermediate housing.

**Test unit side of test rig:**

- a. Modified reduction gear oil manifold to provide aft axial oil drains in the vicinity of the star gear bearings.
- b. Relieved ring gear axial positioning bosses in the output shaft shroud to increase oil passage area and improve oil scavenging past the aft end of the ring gear.
- c. Modified width of output shaft shroud flange for clearance with the General Electric Company revised oil baffle screen.
- d. Rebalanced output shaft with revised shrouds installed.
- e. Installed solid dynamic-type baffle and new scoop on test screen.
- f. Relieved internal flange in rig to improve oil flow from forward side of the output shaft to the main scavenge drain.
- g. Added small adjustable height standpipe in bottom of housing.

The adjustable height standpipes were one of several attempts to determine the operating oil level in the bottom of the rig. Connections from the three scavenge pipes in the intermediate housing to the main oil outlet pipe were made with clear Tygon tubing so as to be able to observe oil flows during operation.

The oil scavenging investigation, DEI QCSEE-11, continued with an operating schedule of 50% torque at 2000, 3000, 4000 and 5000 rpm; 6000 to 7000 rpm in 200 rpm increments; and 7000 to 8400 rpm in 100 rpm increments and an inlet oil temperature of 355 - 358°K (180 - 185°F). All points up through approximately 8250 rpm were accomplished.

A negative pressure of approximately 2 inches of oil was observed on the oil drain from the end cover on the test unit end of the rig (the area inside the star gear support) during this test operation. This indicated an apparent reverse oil flow instead of draining. Also noted was an unexpected contact pattern on the test unit gears. Test rig was disassembled for further inspection of gears and bearings.

A contact pattern on the star gear teeth showing apparent both lower and higher contact toward the ends of the teeth than at the center was observed in both the sun gear and ring gear mesh sides of the teeth. This pattern was peculiar to the test unit gearing and had not been previously seen. There was no discernable change in the pattern on the slave unit gears.

Two test gear unit star gear spherical roller bearings were found to have distress markings on the inner race roller path. These were replaced with new star gear and bearing assemblies and the removed parts were submitted to the vendor for analysis.

The observed gear contact patterns and the bearing distress, including immediately preceeding operation history, were reviewed to identify possible contributing factors. Suggested factors were: hydraulic effects of the current General Electric Company dynamic-type baffle screen configuration, the higher speed attained during the latest run, reduced oil viscosity resulting from the observed higher bearing operating temperatures, bearing roller skidding and dynamic unbalance or vibration characteristics.

Test operation plans were redirected toward investigating and identifying the cause of the observed gear tooth contact patterns. The new test schedule, DEI QCSEE-12, included rig reassembly and operation to 7000 rpm input speed at 50% torque with an inlet oil temperature of 347°K (165°F). This operation resulted in contact patterns on the new test unit gears similar to those previously noted. This indicated that the condition occurred at 7000 rpm or lower speed.

The situation was reviewed with General Electric Company and NASA personnel. The General Electric Company dynamic-type screen baffle was removed and an oil outlet deflector (scoop) was fabricated and installed in the test unit end of the rig. One star gear was replaced so as to have a virgin tooth surface for observing new contact patterns. A new pre-test gear tooth contact pattern check was performed at 50% takeoff torque and found to be very good. The test operation schedule, DEI QCSEE-12A, included gear inspections after 2000, 4000, 6000, 7000, 7600 and 8400 rpm at 50% torque. Testing was again terminated following the 7000 rpm operation when gear contact patterns similar to those previously observed were noted. Test results, and rig and reduction gear vibration data were reviewed with General Electric Company and NASA personnel. The test rig was checked for natural frequencies.

Modifications for the next test operation included installation of a pedestal support for the torquemeter, test rig realignment and the installation of proximity pickups to measure radial motion of the input shaft. Vertical and horizontal proximity pickups were located at each end of the shaft and a horizontal pickup was located at the shaft center, actually measuring motion of the output shaft connecting hub. Also, the silver was stripped from the sun gear and a copper flash added to provide a more readily visible gear contact pattern.

The scheduled operating conditions, DEI QCSEE-12B, included operation to 6000 rpm at 50% torque, gear inspection, operation to 7000 rpm at 60% torque, gear inspection, operation to 7800 rpm at 65% torque and 8400 rpm at 70% torque with gear inspections following each of the operating conditions. All points through 7800 rpm were accomplished but 8200 rpm at 60% torque replaced the last scheduled point. During this test operation speed checks with the dynamometer tachometer and revolution counter, operating vibratory frequencies and the digital preset counter signals from the torquemeter speed indicator pickup showed that the torquemeter digital preset counter readout was low

when the speed was above approximately 6200 rpm. A bench check of the unloaded torquemeter indicated speed showed correct speed indication through 8000 rpm. Recorded test rig input speeds thereafter are based on the dynamometer speed.

Gear inspection at the completion of the test indicated similar star gear contact patterns as previously seen but with no significant progression. Therefore the gears were considered to be satisfactory for continued test operation. An oscillograph record was made of the complete upper speed range at shutdown for analysis to determine if critical speeds existed which needed to be avoided during long term operation. Measured test rig excitation forces were reduced considerably, but the effect on the gear contact pattern was not definitive.

A revised test program with a reduction in time and number of test operating points was proposed by General Electric Company to replace the originally planned test program. This program included simulating a cold oil, 20°K (69°F), engine start-up. This test schedule, DEI QCSEE-12C, included the following operating points with no changes in the test hardware.

Flight Condition	Input Speed rpm	Torque %	Simulated Power kW	Hp	Oil Flow %	Time Hr
Idle 1	4000	30	1496	2006	80	1.0
Idle 2	5200	25	1623	2175	80	.5
Reverse	6270	73.3	5744	7700	100	.5
Approach	7560	54.7	5167	6926	90	1.0
Takeoff	7560	95.6	9042	12121	100	1.0
Fan Map	7781	120.0	11654	15622	100	.25

Oil Temperature . . . . . 344°K (160°F)

100% Oil Flow . . . . . 83.5 kg/min (184 lb/min)

Gear inspections were performed following the 7560 rpm at 54.7% torque and 7560 rpm at 95.6% torque test points. The gear contact patterns in the test gear unit showed apparent heavy star gear tip loading on the flank of the sun gear. An involute check also showed wear patterns deeper at the ends of the sun gear teeth than at the center.

Proposed regrinding of the test unit sun gear to modify the tooth profile for relief of star gear tip loading and to increase the backlash was reviewed with General Electric Company and NASA personnel and approval to proceed was received. The previous test vibration data was also reviewed with General Electric Company and NASA personnel. No critical operating points were apparent although some frequencies did blossom at approximately 3900 and 6750 rpm. The torquemeter pedestal support did decrease and control amplitudes. The gear tooth wear indicated apparent rocking or wobble of the star gears.

New instrumentation incorporated for the final test operation included horizontal and vertical accelerometers attached to the test unit star gear support and two proximity pickups to measure the rocking or wobble excursions of one test unit star gear. The test unit sun gear teeth were silver plated after

regrinding. The General Electric Company engine configuration baffle screen was not installed for this test.

The final test operation, covered by DEI QCSEE-13, included the following schedule specified by General Electric Company to cover representative flight spectrum and experimental UTW engine operating conditions. This schedule consists of shorter interval surveys of operation at each point followed by longer duration operation at specified points.

Condition	Input rpm	Power		Oil Flow			Time-minutes	
		Hp	kW	GPM	lb/min	kg/min	1st Test	2nd Test
Idle (1)	4000	2014	1502	22	176	80	10	-
	4000	2014	1502	18.4	147	67	10	60
Idle (2)	5200	2220	1656	22	176	80	10	-
	5200	2220	1656	18.4	147	67	10	60
Reverse	6270	7697	5742	22	176	80	10	15

#### Gear Inspection

Approach	7560	6930	5170	22	176	80	10	15
	7560	6930	5170	19.8	158	72	10	-

#### Gear Inspection

T.O.	7560	13218	9861	22	176	80	10	-
	7560	13218	9861	21.4	171	78	10	25
	7781	13593	10140	22	176	80	10	25
	8000	15372	11468	23	184	83	10	25

#### Gear Inspection

Fan Map	7781	16311	12168	22	176	80	10	30
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All scheduled points were satisfactorily completed. Following disassembly, the sun gears, ring gears and star gear supports were magnetic particle inspected, the star gears and bearings were visually inspected, the gears were measured for wear and the oil manifolds were fluorescent penetrant inspected. Parts were then shipped to General Electric Company for installation in the engine. The total operating time for the QCSEE MRC UTW Units was approximately 48.75 hours.

#### 5.2.2 Oil Temperatures

Curves of oil temperature rise versus input sun gear speed are presented in Figures 5.2-1 through 5.2-5 for a constant oil flow rate of about 86 kg/min (27 gpm). All data are for the test unit except Figure 5.2-2 which shows slave unit data for QCSEE-8 and QCSEE-9 test operations. These slave unit data are presented to show comparison between QCSEE-8 operation with a 3" dia outlet drain pipe and without the screen baffle in the slave unit end of the test rig, and the QCSEE-9 test operation with a 4" dia outlet drain pipe and the screen installed. A general similarity exists for the slopes of the

curves in the higher speed ranges, however, at the 1950 rpm speed the temperatures had relatively inconsistent wide variations and in most cases have been disregarded.

The lowest test unit oil temperature rise occurred during the QCSEE-8 test operation, Figure 5.2-1. A specific reason for the higher oil temperature rise observed under apparently identical test unit operating conditions during QCSEE-9 test operation could not be identified. A possibility is that the installation of a larger 4" dia outlet drain and the screen in the slave unit end of the test rig had an unidentifiable effect on the general oil flow pattern within the rig.

The increases in oil temperature rise with increasing torques were relatively consistent except for an overlap of the 50% and 75% torque data points on the slave unit, Figure 5.2-2. The broken line between the 5850 rpm point at 25% torque shows the observed speed and the solid line represents the speed resulting from correction of the speed indicator error in this speed range later detected. A general projection of the oil temperature rise places the maximum temperature rise for 7782 rpm (100%) input speed at approximately 37°K (67°F) for an oil out temperature of approximately 394°K (250°F), which can be considered moderate.

The major significance of the data presented by Figure 5.2-2 is that the increased 4 inch diameter outlet drain pipe and the installation of the scavenge screen reduced the slave unit oil temperature considerably. The inconsistency apparent in 50%, 75% and 100% load oil temperature rises is attributed to dumping of the oil from the bearings supporting the output shaft on the input shaft into the slave unit scavenging cavity.

The effect of the lower temperature inlet oil, 311°K (100°F) nominal, and resulting higher oil viscosity for QCSEE-10 test operation is shown by Figure 5.2-3. For comparison purposes, at 4000 rpm the temperature rise increase is 4°K (7°F) and at 6800 rpm it is 6.6°K (12°F) over that for the 355°K (180°F) inlet oil temperature. Four points in the 6000 to 6800 rpm range run with 339°K (150°F) inlet oil temperature are also shown. These oil temperature rises project to approximately 37°K (67°F) at 7782 rpm for an oil out temperature of 348°K (167°F), with an inlet oil temperature of 311°K (100°F).

Oil temperature rise versus speed data at 50% torque with the several modifications incorporated in the test rig and test hardware, DEI QCSEE-11 test operation, are shown by Figure 5.2-4. Also shown on this curve are the data for two speed points run during DEI QCSEE-9 test operation at similar operating conditions. These data indicate a small improvement in the oil temperature rise for the test unit reduction gear, approximately 1°K (2°F) at 6000 rpm and approximately 2°K (4°F) when projected to 7782 rpm.

The number and nature of the several modifications made it impossible to identify the effect of any individual modification. The number of data points are sufficient to provide a valid data curve. The approximate oil temperature rise at 7782 rpm is 33°K (60°F) and the oil out temperature with an oil in temperature of 355°K (180°F) is approximately 389°K (240°F), an acceptable operating temperature.



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DEI QCSEE - 8 AND 9

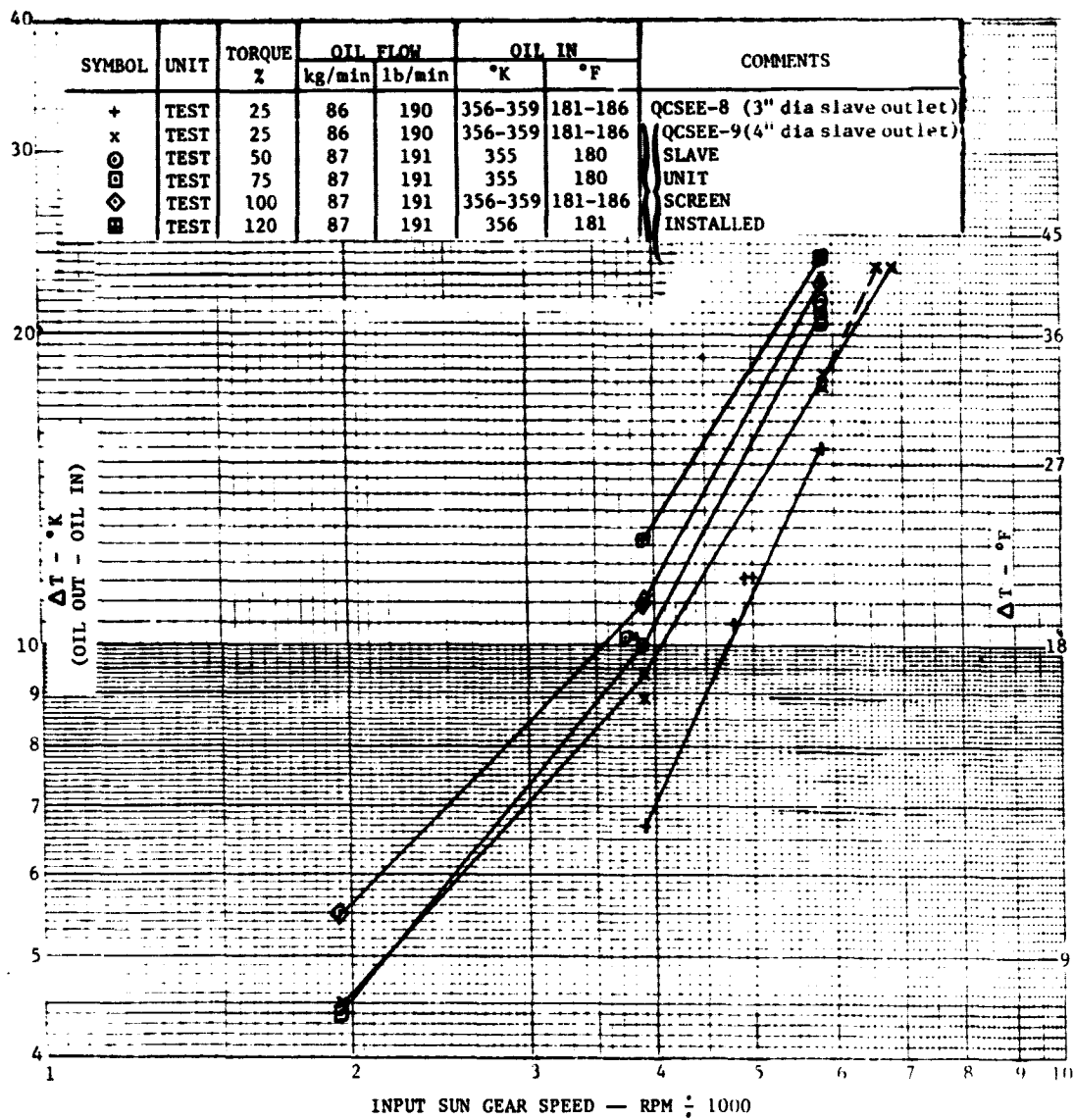


Figure 5.2-1. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW Test Unit  
Oil Temperature Rise vs Speed

DEI QCSEE - 8 AND 9

SYMBOL	UNIT	TORQUE %	OIL FLOW		OIL IN		COMMENTS
			kg/min	lb/min	°K	°F	
+	SLAVE	25	86	190	356	181	QCSEE-8 (3" dia outlet)
x	SLAVE	25	86	190	357	183	QCSEE-9 (4" dia outlet)
⊙	SLAVE	50	87	191	355	180	SLAVE
⊠	SLAVE	75	87	191	356	181	UNIT
◇	SLAVE	100	87	191	357	183	SCREEN
■	SLAVE	120	87	191	356	181	INSTALLED

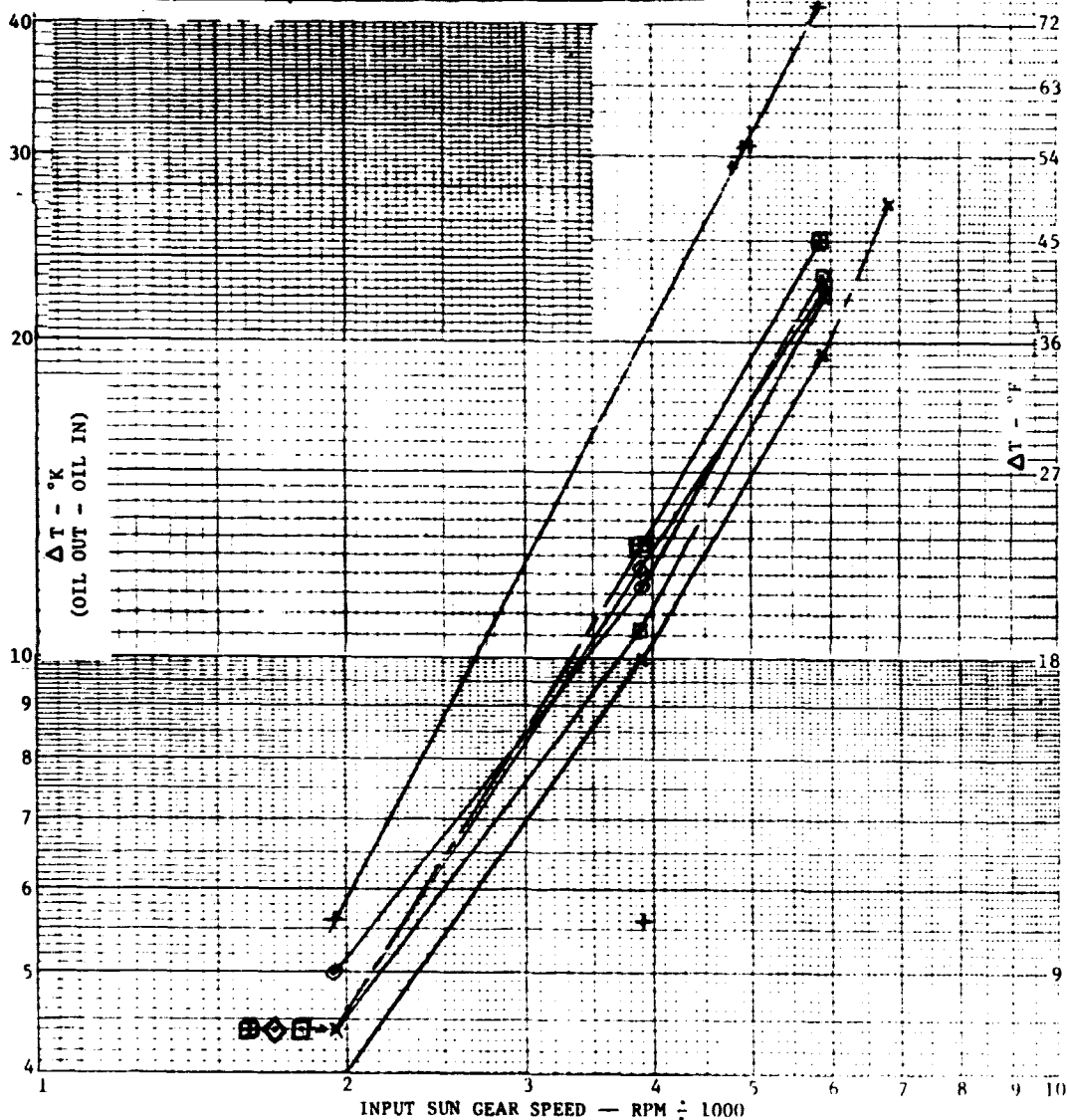


Figure 5.2-2. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW Slave Unit  
Oil Temperature Rise vs Speed

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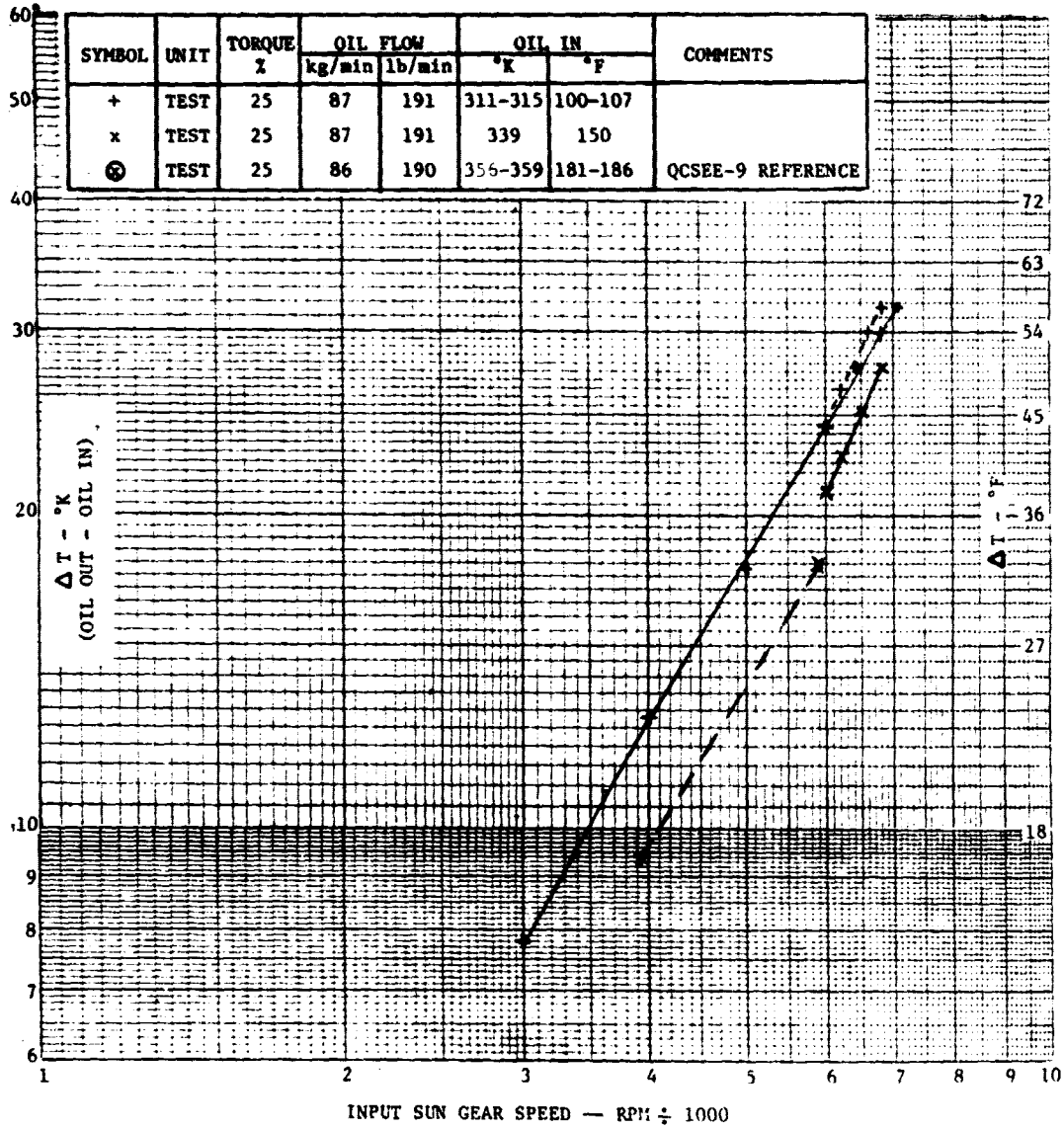


Figure 5.2-3. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW Test Unit  
Oil Temperature Rise Vs. Speed

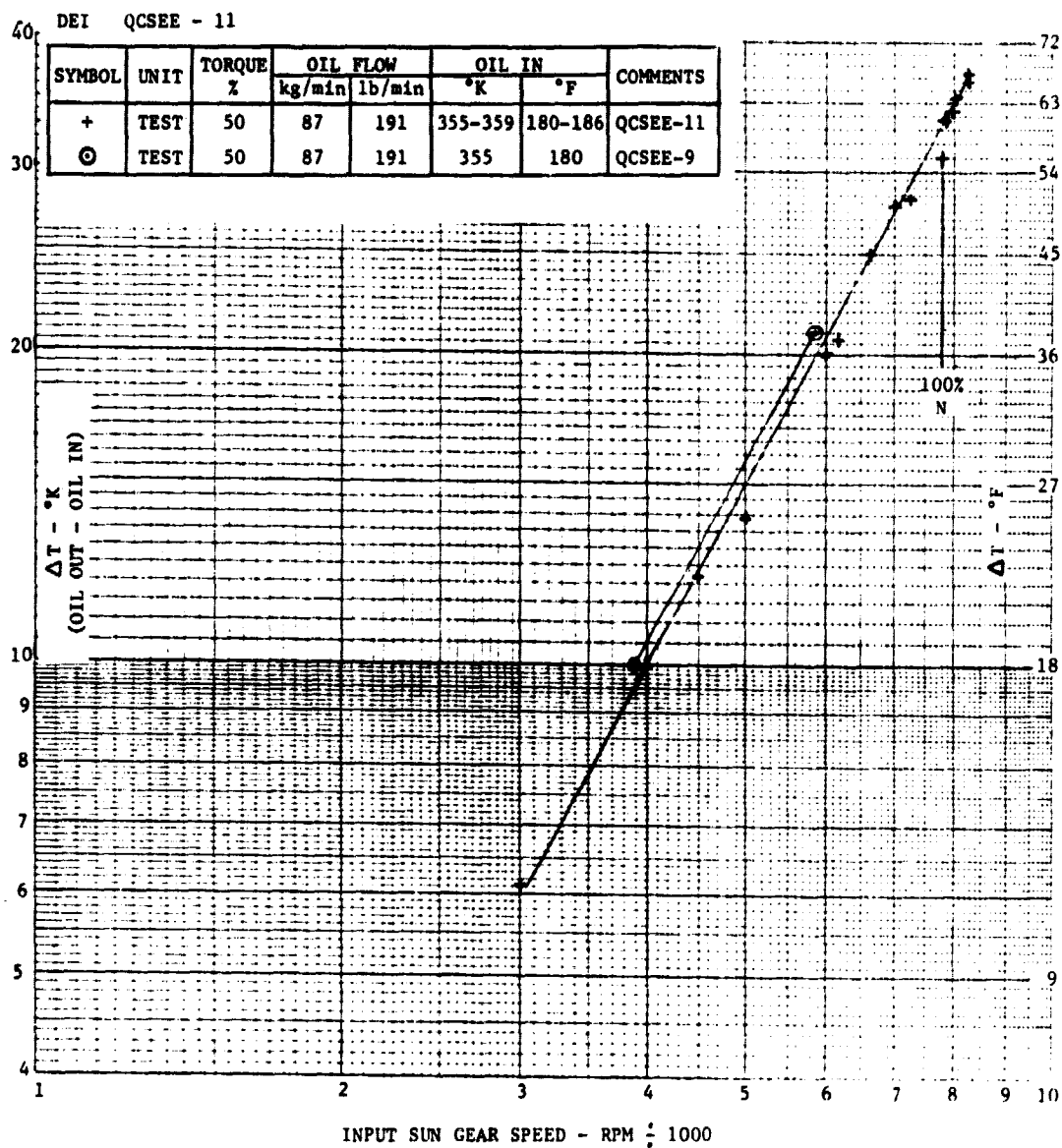


Figure 5.2-4. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW Test Unit  
Oil Temperature Rise Vs. Speed

Although DEI QCSEE-12 series test operations were primarily for investigation of the operating gear contact patterns, the oil temperature rise is plotted in Figure 5.2-5 for a check on previously obtained data. At this point the oil in temperature was reduced from 355°K (180°F) to 344°K (160°F) which limits direct comparison to the prior test data. The oil temperature rise versus speed under conditions similar to previous operating conditions except for oil inlet temperature shows good correlation with the previous data, the inlet temperature effect being very small.

The data for DEI QCSEE-12C and QCSEE-13 test operation are presented in Tables 5-1 and 5-2, respectively, since the variety of speed, torque and oil flow rate combinations together with the absence of multiple test points with parameter commonality precludes the plotting of curves. It is possible, however, to associate certain test point data with data projected from previous similar but not identical operation. The oil temperature rise for similar test conditions show close correlation throughout the test program, indicating the several modifications had little effect on the oil temperature rise. The DEI QCSEE-12C and QCSEE-13 test operations were with reduced oil flows. Comparisons between oil temperature rise data for similar load and speed points and for decreasing oil flows show increasing oil temperature rises, as is to be expected. An example of this condition is the 5200 rpm at 25% torque operation.

Speed rpm	Torque %	Oil Flow Rate kg/min (lb/min)		Oil Temperature Rise °K (°F)		Test Operation
5200	25	88	(193)	13.9	(25)	QCSEE-12A
5200	25	86	(190)	14.9	(27)	QCSEE-9
5210	25.5	84	(184)	16	(28)	QCSEE-12C
5200	25.5	80	(176)	16	(28)	QCSEE-13
5200	25.5	67	(148)	17	(30)	QCSEE-13
5204	25.5	67	(147)	18	(32)	QCSEE-12C

The oil temperature rise and the resultant oil out temperature with oil in temperatures up through 358°K (185°F) is satisfactory. At 7781 rpm (100% speed) and 12,172 kW (16,316 hp) (125% torque) with 80 kg/min (177 lb/min) oil flow entering at 346°K (163°F) the oil out temperature is 385°K (234°F), a very conservative value.

### 5.2.3 Bearing Temperatures

The star gear bearing inner race to inlet oil temperature differentials shown in Tables 5-1 and 5-2 for DEI QCSEE-12C and QCSEE-13 test operations are representative of those for the earlier test operations. Up to approximately 6000 rpm input speed, the bearing temperature rise and oil temperature rise are essentially the same. Above 6000 rpm the oil temperature rise tends to be greater than the bearing temperature rise. At approximately 8000 rpm input speed, 11,165 kW (14,967 hp) the oil out temperature was 386°K (236°F) and the average bearing temperature was 382°K (229°F).

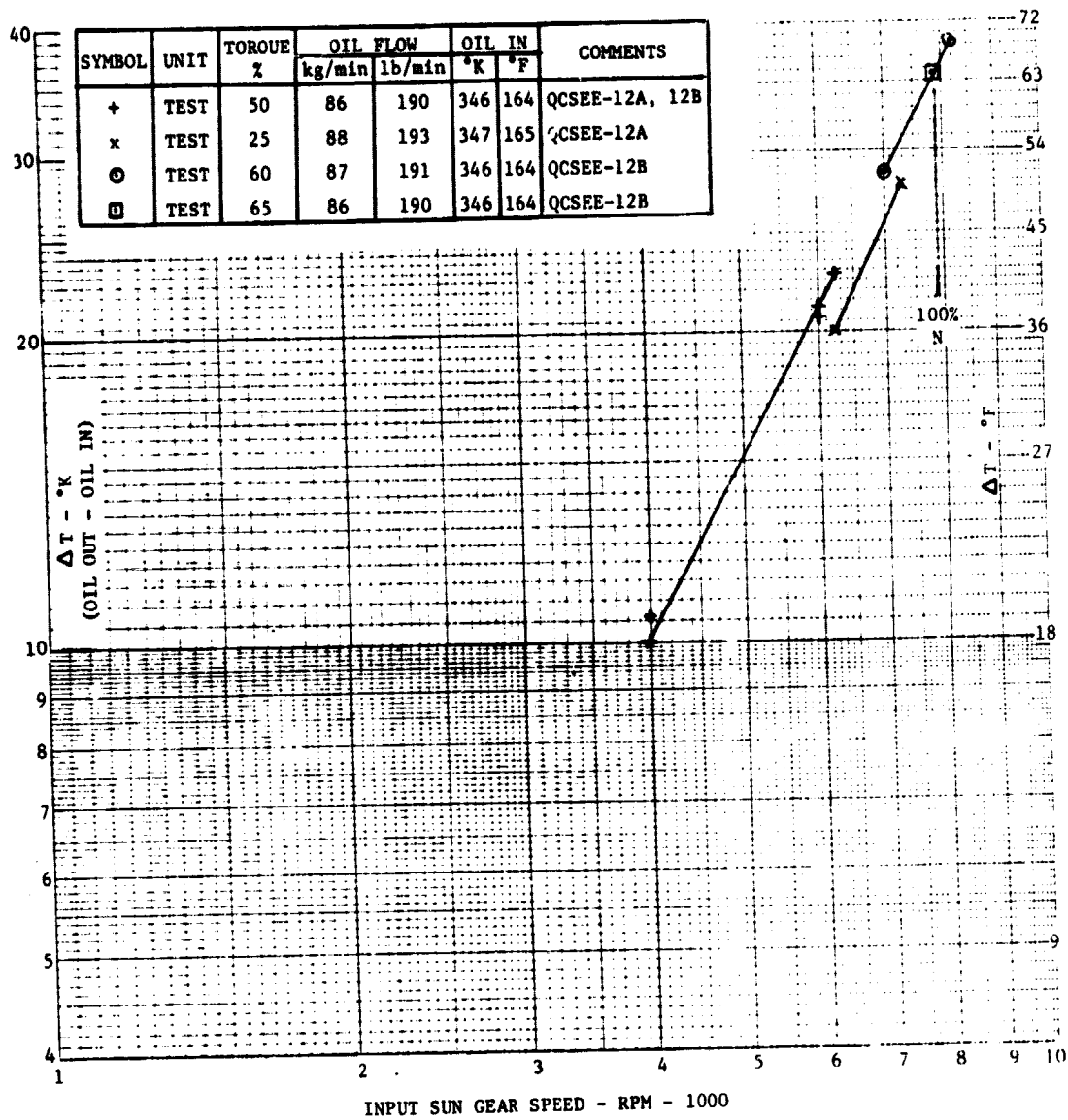


Figure 5.2-5. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW Test Unit  
Oil Temperature Rise Vs. Speed

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Star gear bearing inner race temperature differentials for selected DEI QCSEE-13 operating points are presented by Figure 5.2-6. The two 7560 points show the effect of oil flow on the bearing to oil temperature differential, 72 kg/min (159 lb/min) versus 80 kg/min (175 lb/min). The third set of points represents 100% speed at 125% torque operation. The temperature differentials for 7996 rpm at 111.8% torque were essentially the same as for 100% speed at 125% torque.

The bearing temperature differential pattern relative to bearing location was checked but a conclusive relationship could not be established. Also individual bearing temperatures at the 8250 rpm operation, DEI QCSEE-11, the last operation before the bearing distress was discovered, showed no indications of adverse performance.

The conclusion from the bearing to oil out temperature relationship at the higher speeds is that churning after the oil leaves the bearing is a significant factor.

TABLE 5-1. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - UTW UNIT									
DEI QCSEE-12C TEST OPERATION - FINAL CONFIGURATION									
Inlet Oil Temperature . . . . . 344 - 347°K (160 - 165°F)									
Oil Type . . . . . MIL-L-23699									
Oil Density . . . . . .967 kg/l (8.05 lb/gal.)									
Input Speed rpm	Power		Torque	Oil Flow Rate		Oil Temp. Rise		Brg./Oil ΔT (Avg.)	
	kW	Hp	%	kg/min	lb/min	°K	°F	°K	°F
4005	1499	2009	30	84	184	10	18	11	20
4010	1501	2012	30	67	147	12	21	13	23
5210	1658	2222	25.5	84	184	16	28	15	27
5204	1655	2219	25.5	67	147	18	32	18	32
6270	5744	7700	73.3	84	184	24	43	23	41
7560	5167	6926	54.7	84	184	33	59	30	54
7566	5171	6932	54.7	75	166	34	61	31	56
7560	5167	6926	54.7	84	184	32	58	29	52
7567	9050	12132	95.8	84	184	35	63	32	57

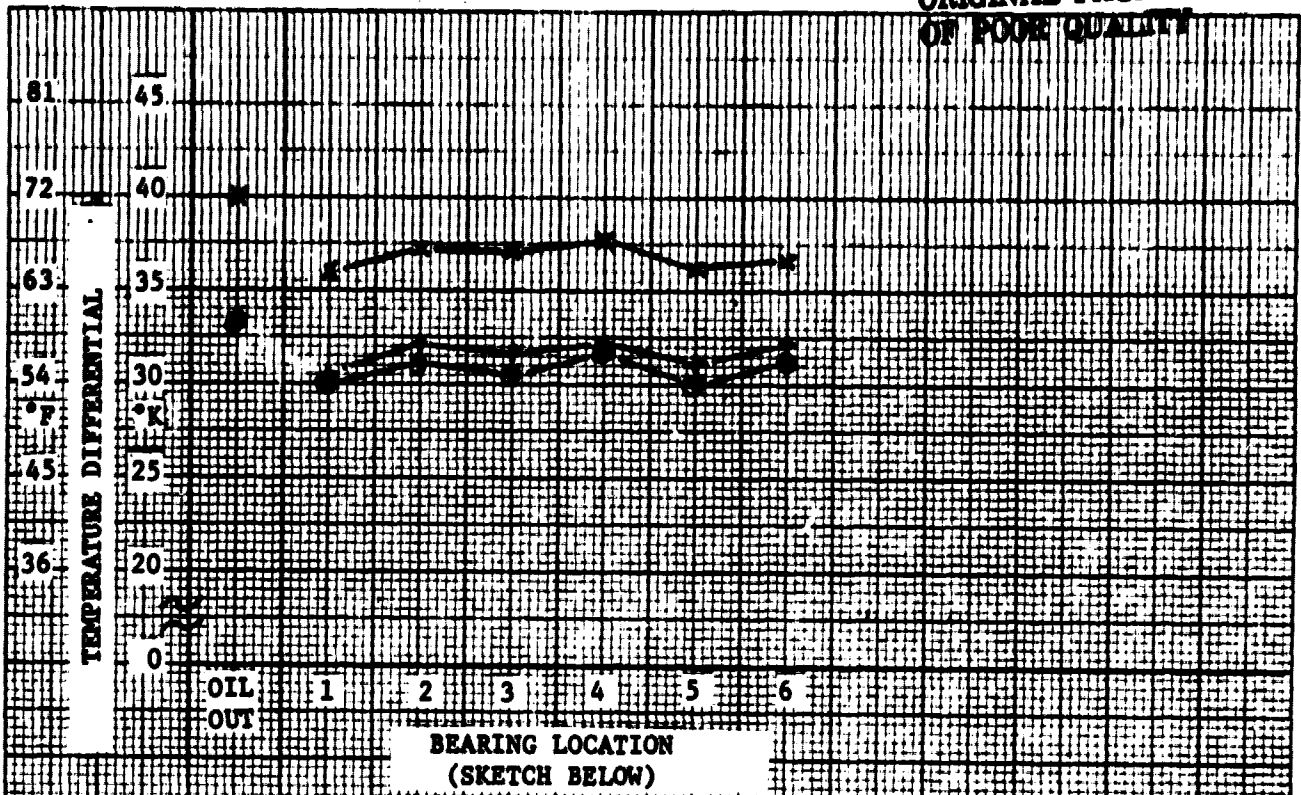
TABLE 5-2. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - UTW UNIT

## DEI QCSEE-13 TEST OPERATION (FINAL CONFIGURATION)

Inlet Oil Temperature . . . . . 344 - 347°K (160 - 165°F)  
 Oil Type . . . . . MIL-L-23699  
 Oil Density. . . . . .967 kg/l (8.05 lb/gal.)

Input Speed rpm	Power		Torque %	Oil Flow Rate		Oil Temp. Rise		Brg./Oil T (Avg.)	
	kW	Hp		kg/min	lb/min	°K	°F	°K	°F
4000	1508	2022	30.2	67	148	11	20	12	21
5200	1655	2218	25.5	67	148	17	30	17	30
5200	1655	2218	25.5	80	176	16	28	16	28
6270	5744	7700	73.3	80	176	24	44	24	44
7005	4788	6418	54.7	72	159	31	55	29	53
7560	5167	6926	54.7	72	159	34	62	32	57
7560	5167	6926	54.7	79	175	33	60	31	55
7560	9866	13225	104.5	78	171	37	66	34	62
7560	9866	13225	104.5	80	177	37	67	34	62
7781	10155	13612	104.5	80	177	38	69	36	64
7781	12172	16316	125.2	80	177	39	71	37	67
7887	10293	13798	104.5	78	171	39	71	36	64
7996	11165	14967	111.8	83	184	40	72	36	65





SYMBOL	SPEED TORQUE		POWER		OIL FLOW			
	rpm	%	kW	hp	kg/min @ °K	lb/min @ °F		
+	7560	54.7	5167	6926	72 @ 347	158 @ 165		
⊕	7560	54.7	5167	6926	80 @ 347	176 @ 165		
x	7781	125.2	12172	16316	80 @ 346	176 @ 164		

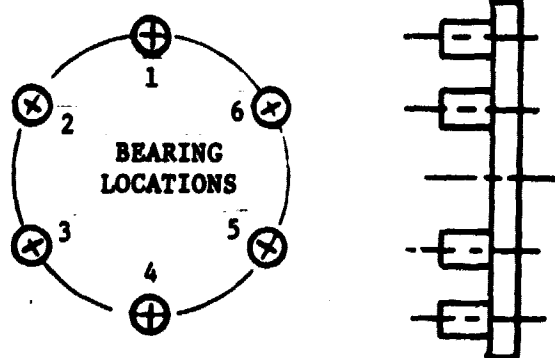


Figure 5.2-6. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW Test Unit  
Star Gear Bearing Temperature Rise

#### 5.2.4 Mechanical Efficiency

Mechanical efficiency is the ratio between the power output from the gear set and the power input. The output power is the input power minus friction, oil churning, windage and bearing losses. Three independent sources of power loss data were available in this test program, two indicating the total test rig power loss and the third providing an indication of the individual reduction gear power loss.

The rig input or driving power is calculated from the input torque and input speed indicated by the torquemeter in the input drive. This power loss includes that of the two gear sets and the test rig bearings. The second source of driving power is the electrical power input to the prime mover which includes the prime mover electrical and mechanical inefficiency and the test facility speed increaser losses in addition to the test rig losses. These data are useful primarily for comparing changes in the total power losses from one test to another.

The power loss measurement used for calculating the reduction gear efficiency is the heat rejection to the oil based on the oil flow rate to the individual reduction gear and the temperature differential between entering and exiting oil.

The heat rejection rates versus speed for the several test operating conditions are presented by Figures 5.2-7 through 5.2-11 and Tables 5-3 and 5-4. With the relatively constant oil flow rates through DEI QCSEE-12B test operation, the relationships of the curves are similar to those for the oil temperature rise and the general comments relative to oil temperatures also apply to the heat rejection. Except for Figure 5.2-8, heat rejection data presented are limited to the test reduction gear unit. In Figures 5.2-8 and 5.2-9, the broken lines above approximately 6000 rpm represent the observed speeds and the solid lines represent the actual speeds resulting from the correction of the speed indicator error in this speed range which was later detected.

Throughout all of the tests the slopes of the heat rejection versus speed curves are essentially the same. The highest heat rejection rate was with the 311°K (100°F) inlet oil temperature, DEI QCSEE-10 operation. The difference in heat rejection rates for comparable test operating conditions in DEI QCSEE-9 and DEI QCSEE-11, Figures 5.2-7 and 5.2-10, respectively, is not much greater than the test data accuracy or scatter, even if the effect of any individual rig or gear unit modification could have been identified.

The heat rejection data for DEI QCSEE-12C and QCSEE-13 are presented in Tables 5-3 and 5-4, respectively, since the variety of speed, torque and oil flow rate combinations together with the absence of multiple points with parameter commonality precludes the plotting of curves. It is noted that the heat rejection rate is lowest for the lower oil flow rates with other parameters remaining constant.

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DEI QCSEE-8 AND 9

SYMBOL	UNIT	TORQUE x	OIL FLOW		OIL IN		COMMENTS
			kg/min	lb/min	°K	°F	
+	TEST	25	86	190	356-359	181-186	QCSEE-8(3" dia slave outlet)
⊙	TEST	25	86	190	356-359	181-186	QCSEE-9(4" dia slave outlet)
⊠	TEST	50	87	191	355	180	SLAVE UNIT SCREEN
⊞	TEST	75	87	191	355	180	INSTALLED
⊠	TEST	100	87	191	356-359	181-186	
⊞	TEST	120	87	191	356	181	

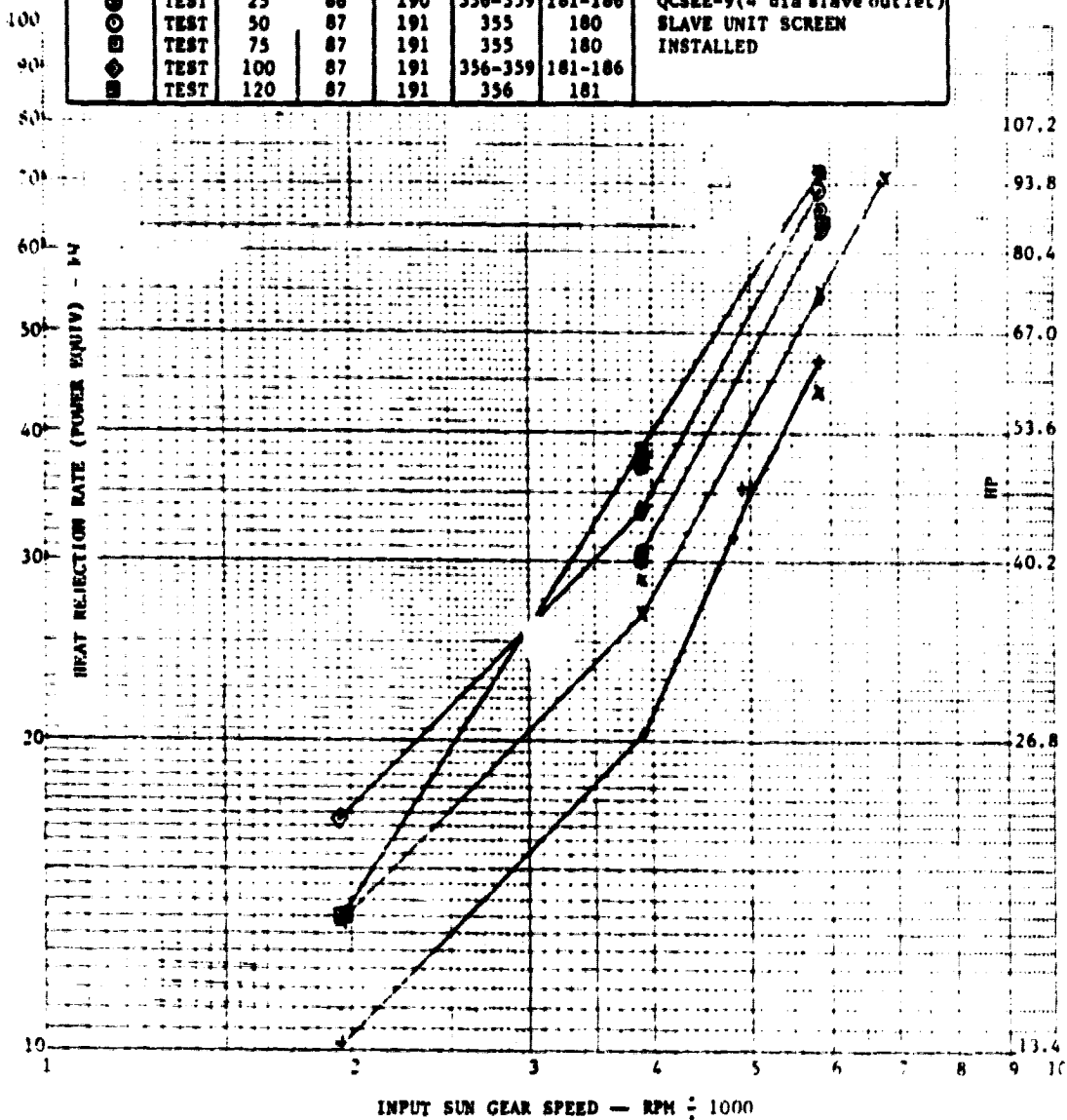


Figure 5.2-7. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW Test Unit  
Heat Rejection Rate vs Speed

DEI QCSEE-8 AND 9

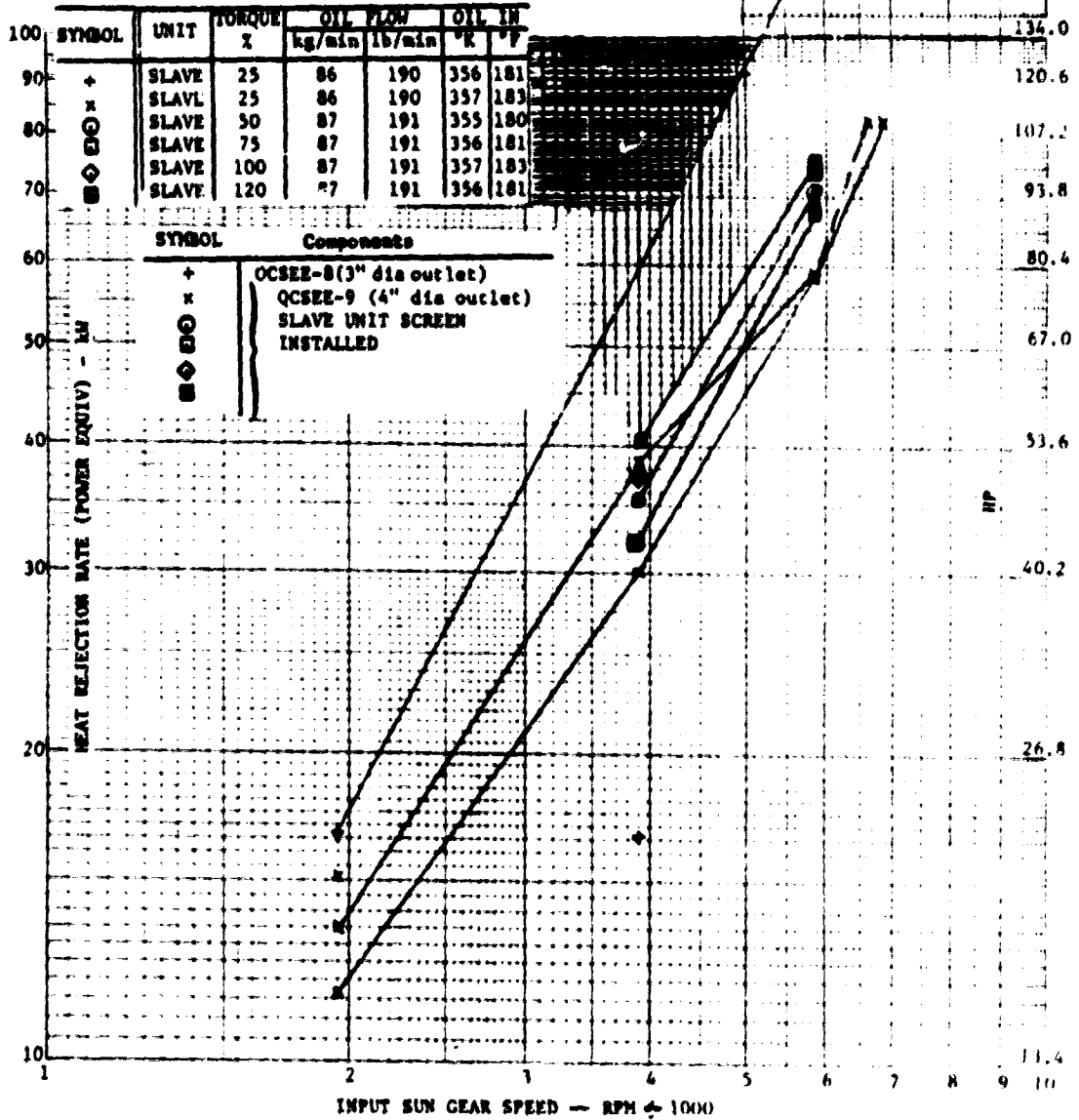


Figure 5.2-8. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW Slave Unit Heat Rejection Rate vs Speed

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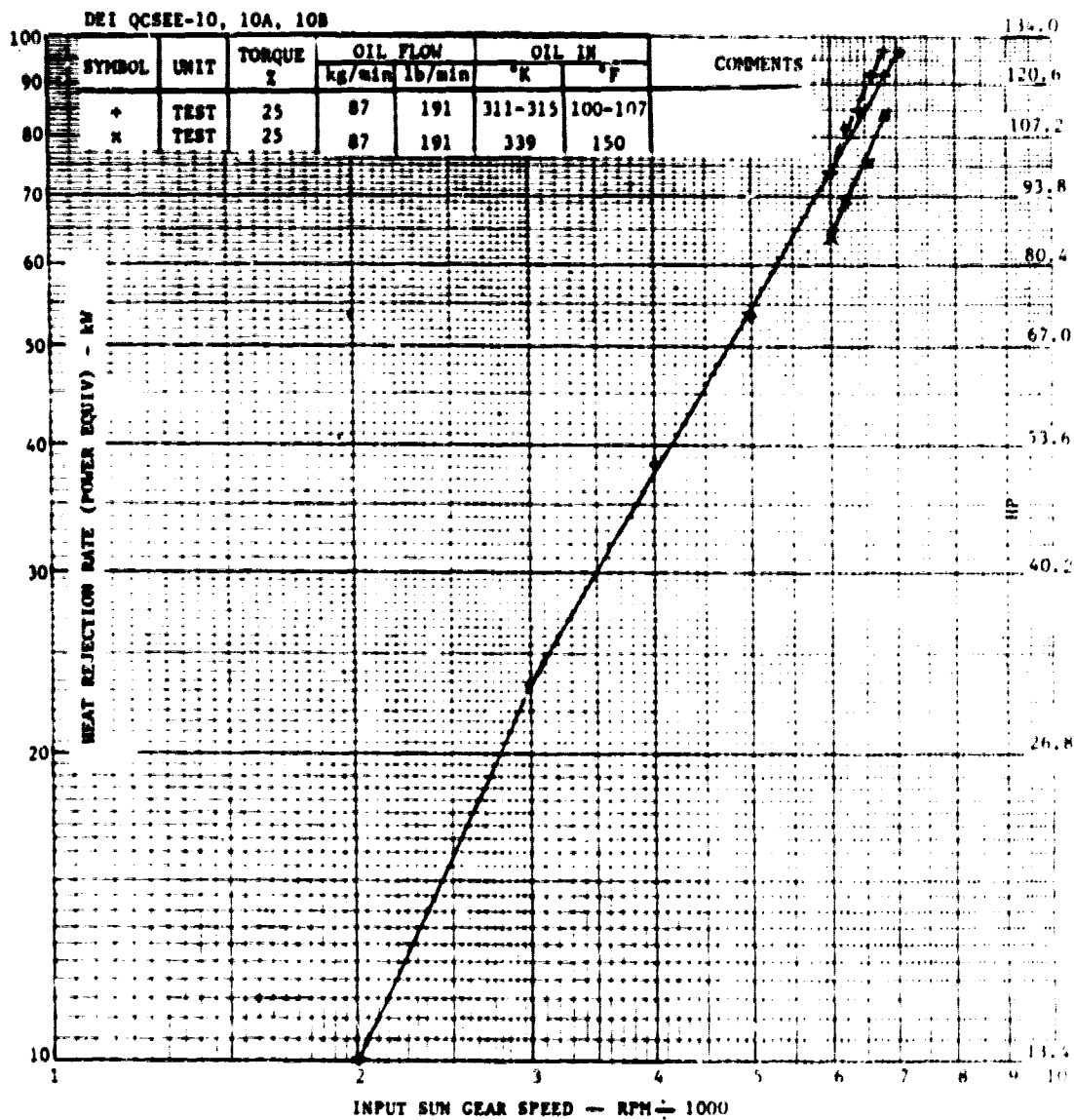


Figure 5.2-9. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW Test Unit  
Heat Rejection Rate vs Speed

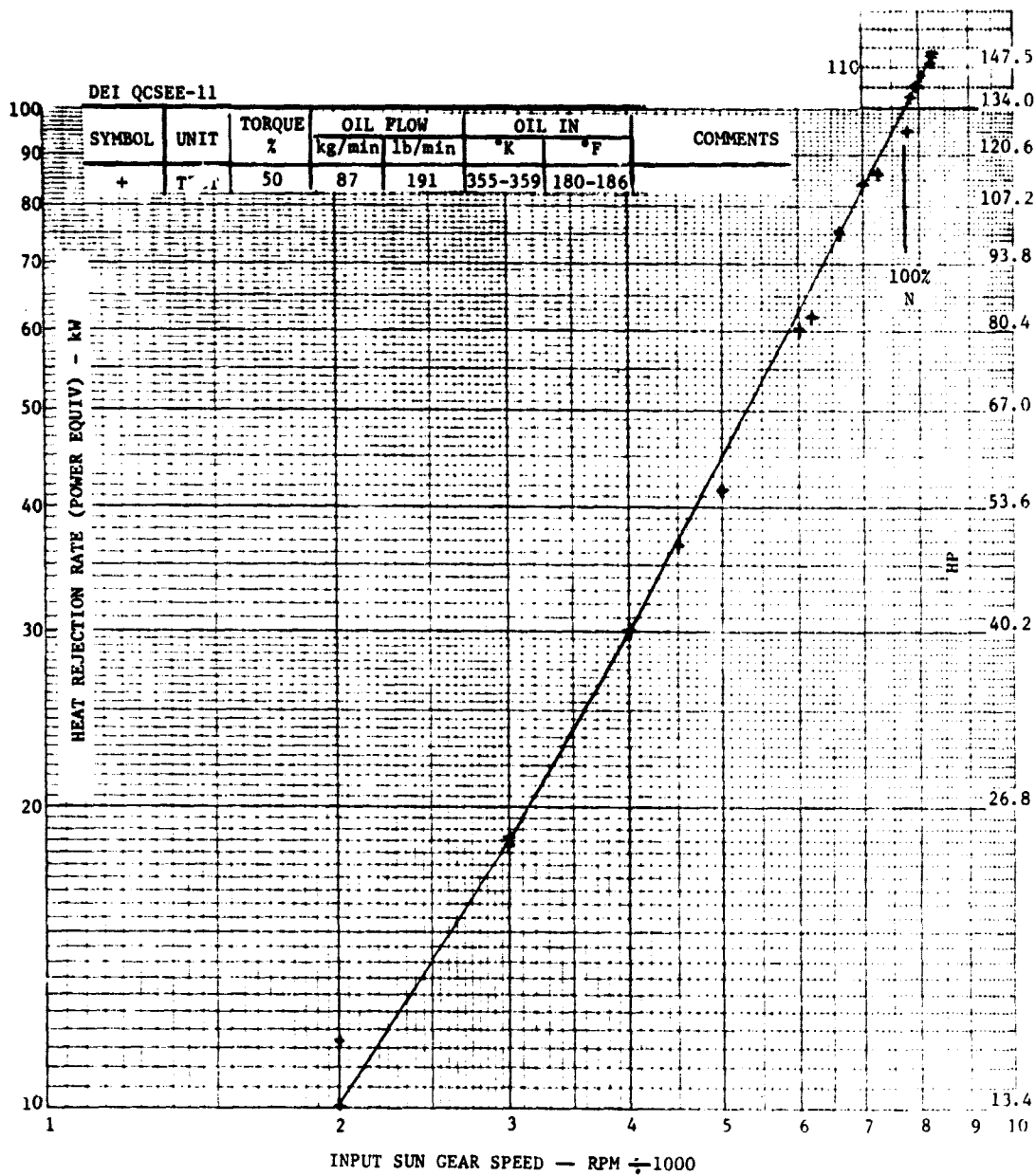


Figure 5.2-10. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW Test Unit  
Heat Rejection Rate vs Speed

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DEI QCSEE-12A, 12B

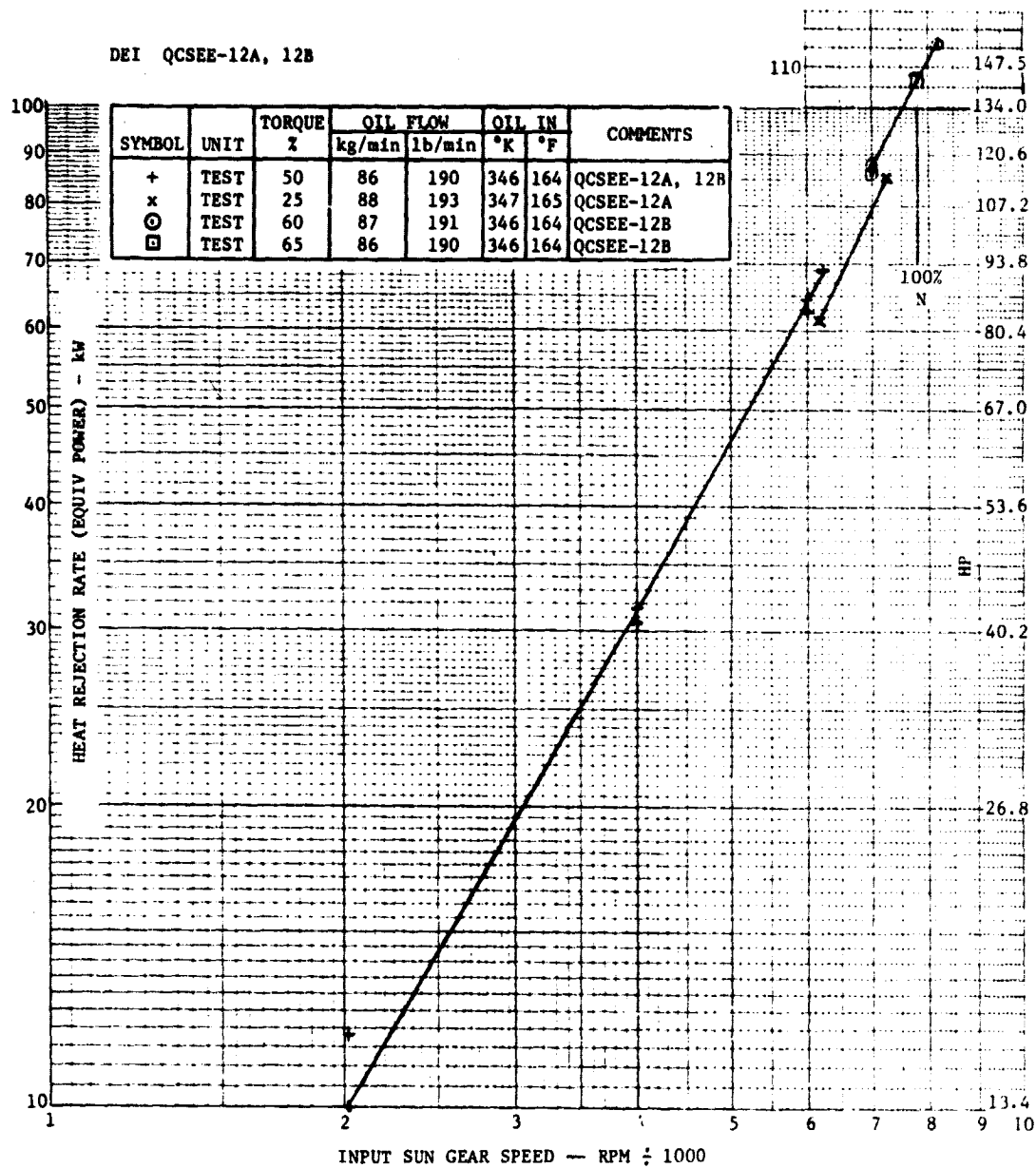


Figure 5.2-11. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW Test Unit  
Heat Rejection Rate vs Speed

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Efficiencies are also shown in Tables 5-3 and 5-4 for DEI QCSEE-12C and QCSEE-13 operations. Higher efficiencies are indicated for the lower oil flow rates and with the higher torque loads or powers. An efficiency of .991 at the 7781 rpm and 12,172 kW (16,316 hp), 100% speed and 125% torque, operation is indicated.

TABLE 5-3. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - UTW UNIT

DEI QCSEE-12C TEST OPERATION								
HEAT REJECTION AND EFFICIENCY								
Inlet Oil Temperature . . . . . 344 - 347°K (160 - 166°F)								
Oil Type . . . . . MIL-L-23699								
Oil Density . . . . . .967 kg/l (8.05 lb/gal.)								
Input Speed rpm	Power		Torque %	Oil Flow Rate		Heat Rej. Rate		Eff.
	kW	Hp		kg/min	lb/min	kW	Hp	
4010	1501	2012	30	67	147	27	36	.982
4005	1499	2009	30	84	184	29	39	.981
5204	1655	2219	25.5	67	147	41	55	.975
5210	1658	2222	25.5	84	184	46	61	.973
6270	5744	7700	73.3	84	184	69	93	.988
7566	5171	6932	54.7	75	166	89	119	.983
7560	5167	6926	54.7	84	184	95	128	.982
7560	5167	6926	54.7	84	184	94	126	.982
7567	9050	12132	95.8	84	184	102	137	.989



TABLE 5-4. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - UTW UNIT

## DEI QCSEE-13 TEST OPERATION (FINAL CONFIGURATION)

## HEAT REJECTION AND EFFICIENCY

Inlet Oil Temperature . . . . . 344 - 347°K (160 - 166°F)

Oil Type . . . . . MIL-L-23699

Oil Density . . . . . .967 kg/l (8.05 lb/gal.)

Input Speed rpm	Power		Torque %	Oil Flow Rate		Heat Rej. Rate		Eff.
	kW	Hp		kg/min	lb/min	kW	Hp	
4000	1508	2022	30.2	67	148	25	33	.984
4010	1512	2027	30.2	80	176	28	37	.982
5200	1655	2218	25.5	67	148	39	52	.977
5200	1655	2218	25.5	80	176	45	60	.973
6270	5744	7700	73.3	80	176	68	91	.988
7005	4788	6418	54.7	72	159	77	103	.984
7560	5167	6926	54.7	72	159	87	116	.983
7560	5167	6926	54.7	79	175	93	124	.982
7560	9866	13225	104.5	78	171	99	133	.990
7560	9866	13225	104.5	80	177	104	140	.989
7781	10155	13612	104.5	80	177	107	144	.989
7781	12172	16316	125.2	80	177	110	148	.991
7887	10293	13798	104.5	78	171	107	143	.990
7996	11165	14967	111.8	83	184	116	156	.990

Heat rejection rates and efficiencies are shown in Tables 5-5 and 5-6 for representative operations at 75% and 100% speed, respectively, throughout the test program. These data are also plotted in Figure 5.2-12. The efficiency at the maximum test operation speed of 8250 rpm at 50% torque, 6906 horsepower, was .978. The heat rejection data shown in Tables 5-5 and 5-6 are for actual test points where available, otherwise, the data were obtained by extrapolation and extension of the curves in Figures 5.2-7, 5.2-9, 5.2-10 and 5.2-11.

The basic conclusion from the heat rejection and efficiency data is that oil churning is the major contributor to the power loss or reduced efficiency and overall reduction gear efficiency increases with increased torque up to 125% design torque.

TABLE 5-5. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - UTW UNIT

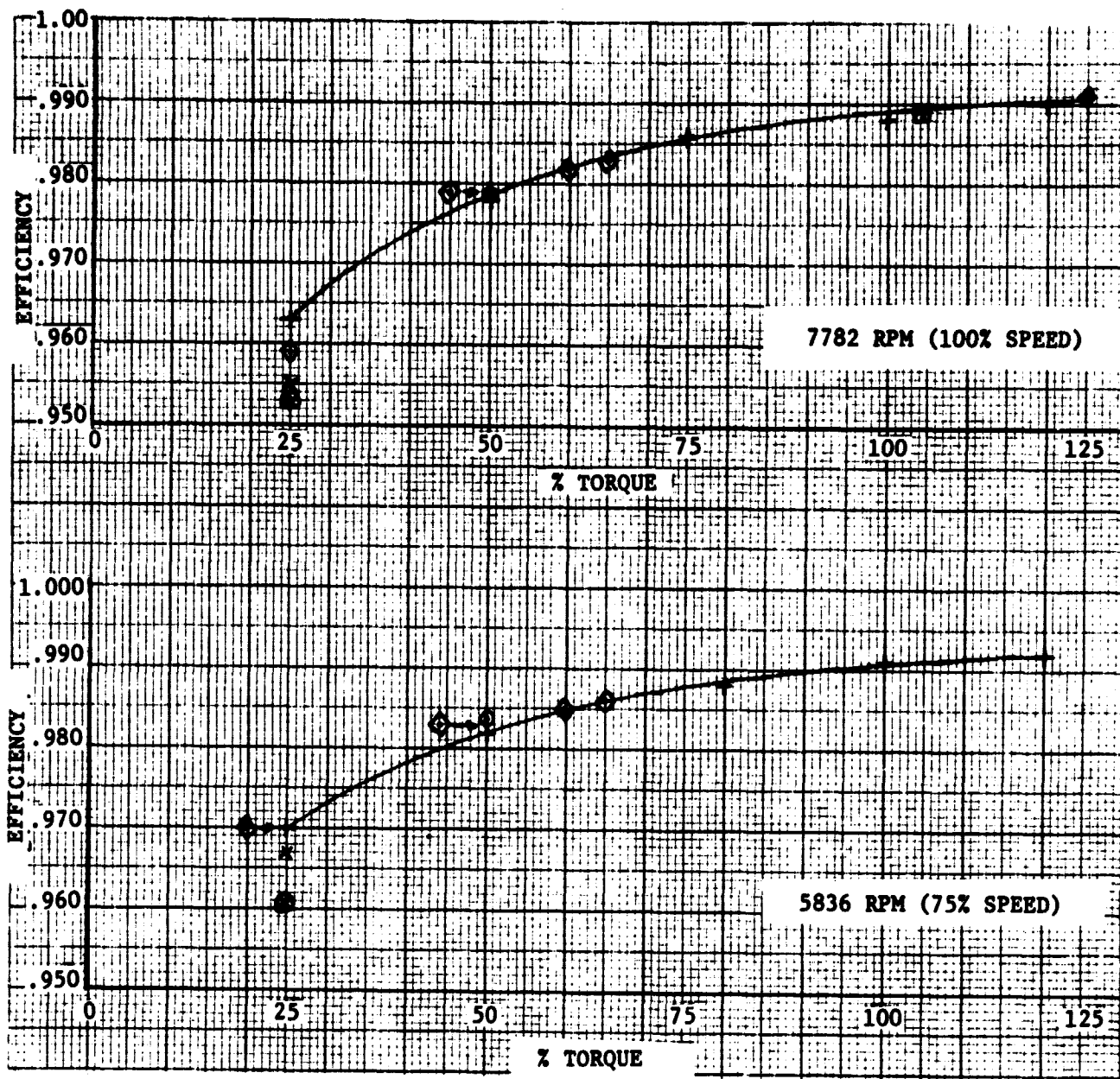
HEAT REJECTION AND EFFICIENCY  
AT 5836 RPM (75% SPEED)

DEI QCSEE No.	Torque %	Power		Oil In				Heat Rej.		Eff.	Sym. Fig. 5.2-12
				Flow		Temp					
		kW	HP	kg/min	lb/min	°K	°F	kW	Hp		
Ref.	100	7284	9764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	25	1821	2441	86	190	358	185	55	74	.970	+
	50	3642	4882	88	193	355	181	66	88	.982	+
	75	5463	7323	86	190	357	183	64	85	.988	+
	100	7284	9764	87	191	358	185	69	92	.991	+
	120	8741	11717	87	191	356	182	72	97	.992	+
10	25	1821	2441	87	191	312	103	71	95	.961	⊗
	25	1821	2441	87	191	339	150	61	82	.967	x
11	50	3642	4882	87	191	356	181	60	80	.984	⊙
12A	25	1821	2441	88	193	347	166	55	74	.970	◇
12A	50	3642	4882	87	191	347	165	61	82	.983	◇
12B	60	4370	5858	87	191	345	162	64	86	.985	◇
12B	65	4735	6347	87	191	345	162	64	86	.986	◇

QCSEE-9 Data are from actual test points. Other data are extrapolated from the heat rejection curves.

TABLE 5-6. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - UTW UNIT

HEAT REJECTION AND EFFICIENCY AT 7782 RPM (100% SPEED)											
DEI QCSEE No.	Torque %	Power kW      Hp		Oil In				Heat Rej. kW      Hp		Eff.	Sym. Fig. 5.2-12
				Flow		Temp					
		kg/min	lb/min	°K	°F						
Ref.	100	9712	13019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	25	2428	3255	86	190	356	185	90	121	.963	+
	50	4856	6510	88	193	355	181	105	141	.978	+
	75	7284	9764	86	190	355	181	105	141	.986	+
	100	9712	13019	87	191	356	182	115	154	.988	+
	120	11654	15623	87	192	356	182	111	149	.990	+
10	25	2428	3255	87	191	311	106	113	151	.953	⊕
	25	2428	3255	87	191	339	151	109	146	.955	x
11	50	4856	6510	88	193	355	180	100	134	.979	⊙
12A	25	2428	3255	88	193	347	165	99	133	.959	◇
12A	50	4856	6510	86	190	346	163	101	135	.979	◇
12B	60	5827	7811	87	191	346	163	106	142	.982	◇
12B	65	6313	8462	86	190	346	163	106	142	.983	◇
13	104.5	10155	13602	80	176	344	164	107	143	.989	⊞
	125.2	12172	16316	80	177	344	163	110	148	.991	◆
QCSEE-12B and 13 data are from actual test points. Other data are extrapolated from the heat rejection curves.											



SYMBOLS:

- + DEI QCSEE-9
- ⊕ DEI QCSEE-10
- x DEI QCSEE-10
- ⊙ DEI QCSEE-11
- ◇ DEI QCSEE-12A, 12B
- ⊞ DEI QCSEE-13
- ◆ DEI QCSEE-13

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Figure 5.2-12. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW Test Unit  
Efficiency Vs Torque

### 5.2.5 Vibratory Characteristics

During the back-to-back testing of the QCSEE under the wing main reduction gear several modifications of the test setup and vibration monitoring system were made.

The original test setup consisted of a dynamometer driving a 1:3.3 speed increaser which drives the back-to-back gear units in the test rig through an unsupported torque meter shaft. Figure 4.5-2 shows the vibration monitoring instrumentation used for this initial phase of testing. The rig was operated up to fifty (50) percent design torque and the input speed through 8,000 rpm, DEI QCSEE-11.

The facility gearbox has a horizontal mount resonance at 5350 Hz which was excited by the input shaft at 5350 rpm. The peak amplitude of  $\pm 2.3$  mils was not evident on the vibration monitoring instrumentation located on the slave and test gear unit ends of the test rig. Figure 5.2-13 shows the vibration vertical and horizontal amplitudes versus speed for test rig and facility speed increaser.

Figure 5.2-13 also shows the primary vibration response being in the horizontal direction for both the slave and test gear ends of the rig. The two peaks shown are due to excitation of the test rig support structure horizontal natural frequency;

- a. First order of the input shaft near 4000 input rpm.
- b. First order of the output shaft at 7500 input rpm.

The vertical natural frequency of the gearbox support structure is excited by the input shaft near 6000 input rpm, Figure 5.2-13. Amplitudes are increasing at 8000 rpm.

The fore and aft translational response is similar to the horizontal response.

Experimental checks of the support structure confirmed the two natural frequencies;

Horizontal 60 Hz and Vertical 90 to 100 Hz.

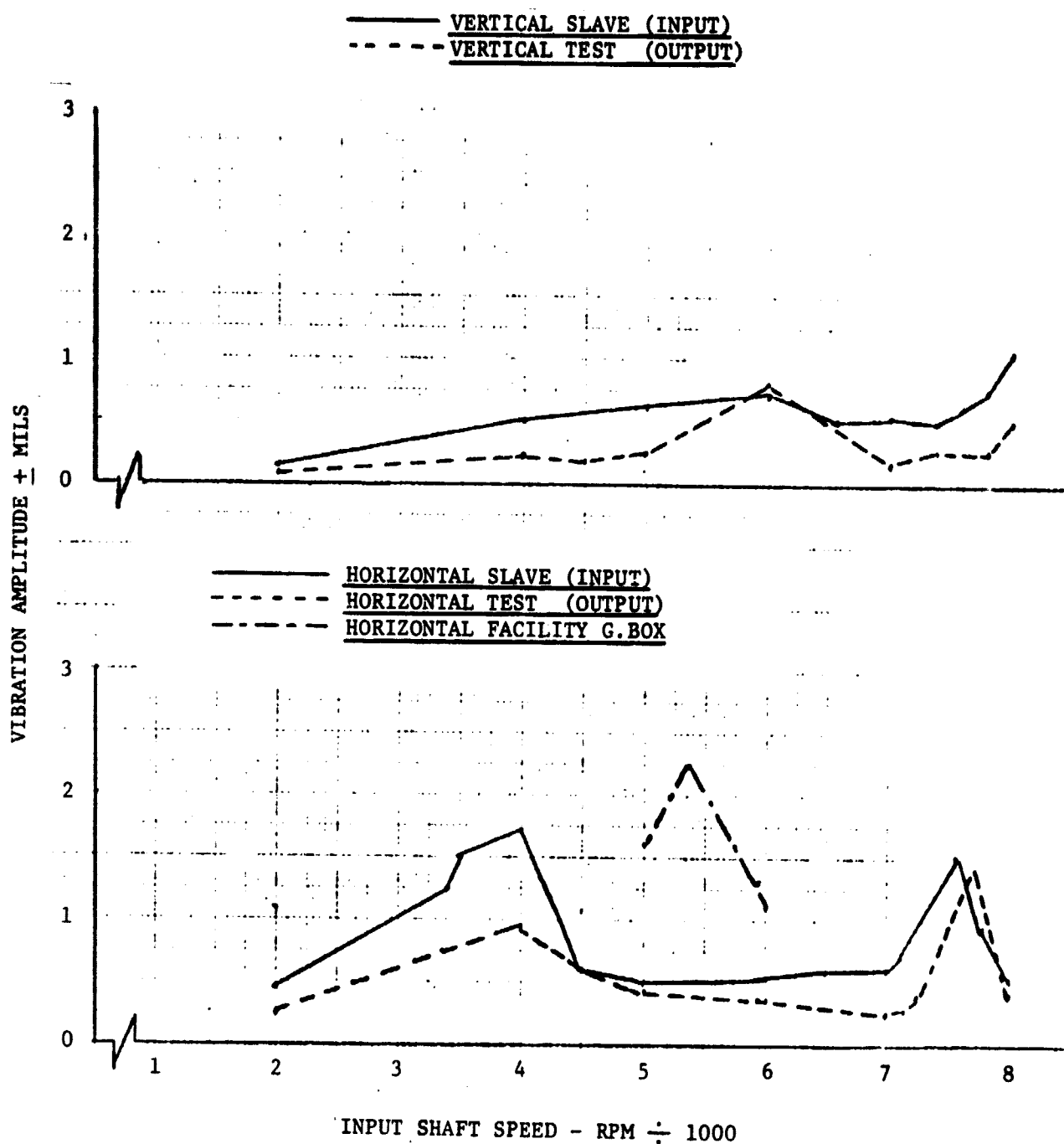


Figure 5.2-13. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW  
Vibration Amplitude Vs Speed (DEI QCSEE-11)

50% TORQUE

After DEI QCSEE-11 test operation, certain wear characteristics were observed on the gear teeth. The torquemeter instrumentation also showed signs of malfunctioning. A pedestal support for the torquemeter was installed and shaft proximity pickups were added to determine shaft radial motions.

The horizontal translational pickups still showed the peak response near 4000 rpm due to first order input shaft excitation. The response between 7500 to 8000 rpm was sharply reduced, Figure 5.2-14.

Figure 5.2-14 shows that the vertical pickups response is fairly flat throughout the speed range. This data was obtained from oscillograph records which represent the total amplitude which is a complex signal made up of several frequencies. At 6750 rpm, the response is primarily one frequency, twice input shaft order. This characteristic was not too evident during the initial test runs.

A vertical translational pickup was installed on the torquemeter pedestal. Figure 5.2-14 shows the results of initial tests in which the natural frequency of pedestal (134 Hz) is excited by the first order input shaft at 8000 rpm. A second curve shows how adding a 50 pound weight, reduces the natural frequency to 50 Hz and eliminates the peak at 8000 rpm.

The proximity pickups indicated several peak responses, Figure 5.2-15.

Position	RPM	Excitation
Slave Box Horizontal	6950	Input Speed
Mid-Shaft Horizontal	3500	Input Speed
Mid-Shaft Horizontal	6000	Twice Input Speed
Mid-Shaft Horizontal	6800	Twice Input Speed
Mid-Shaft Horizontal	7000	Input Speed

The added weight eliminated the first order input shaft response near 7000 rpm.

The twice input shaft response at 6800 is 227 Hz and matches the natural frequency of the proximity probe itself.

Of the five peaks noted on the proximity pickups, two were eliminated by modifying the pedestal, one is associated with the probe natural frequency and the other two occur at speeds (3500 and 6000 rpm) at which gear wear is not suspected.

Inspection of the gear teeth during DEI QCSEE-12 series test operations continued to show signs of undesirable wear patterns. Data from neither the shaft proximity pickup nor the housing vibration pickups could be related to the gear motions indicated by the wear patterns. Additional instrumentation was installed in the test unit end of the test rig to further identify the gear motions. This instrumentation included two proximity pickups near the aft face of the upper star gear and vertical and horizontal accelerometers on the star gear support as shown by Figure 5.2-16.

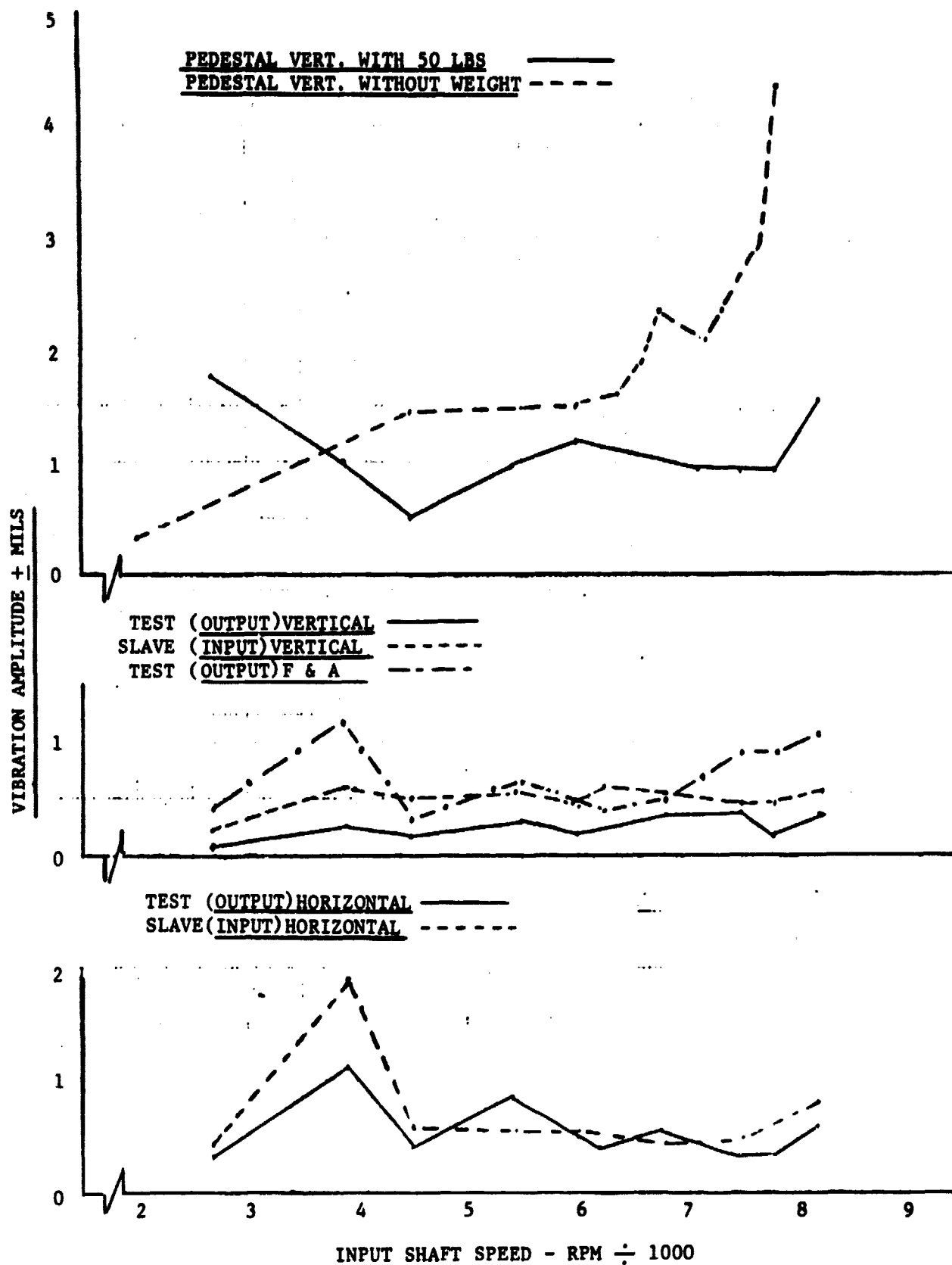


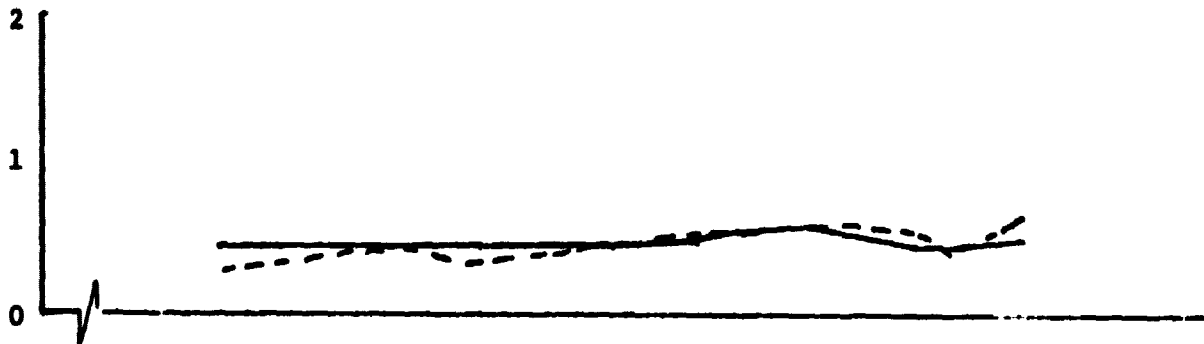
Figure 5.2-14. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW  
 Vibratory Amplitude Vs Speed (DEI QCSEE-11) Translational Pickup



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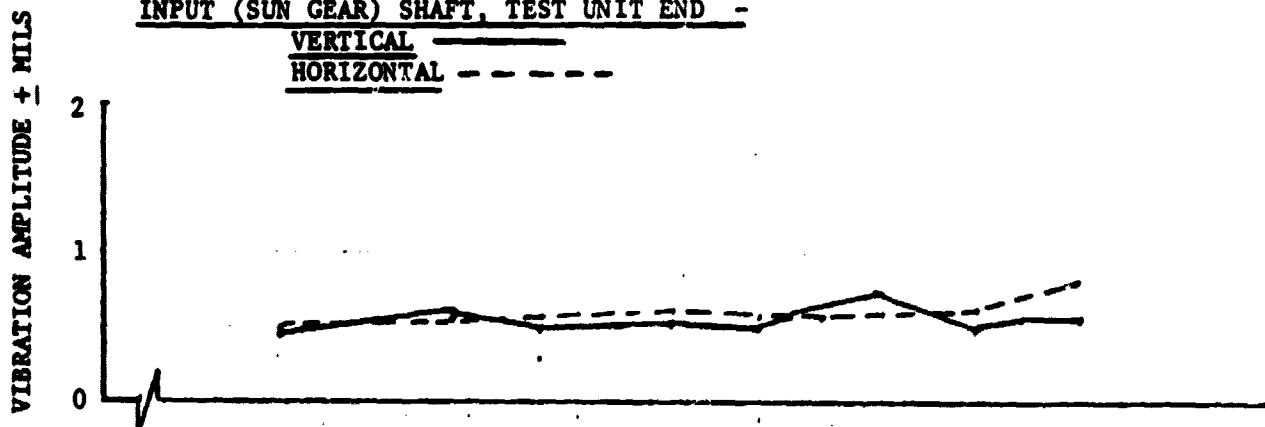
INPUT (SUN GEAR) SHAFT, SLAVE UNIT END -

VERTICAL ———  
HORIZONTAL - - - -

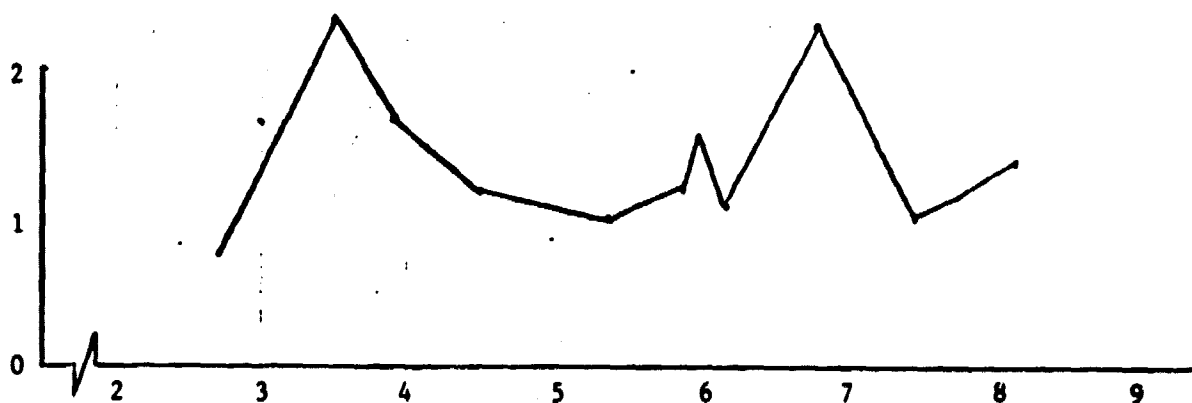


INPUT (SUN GEAR) SHAFT, TEST UNIT END -

VERTICAL ———  
HORIZONTAL - - - -



INPUT (SUN GEAR) SHAFT -  
MID SHAFT - HORIZONTAL



INPUT SHAFT SPEED - RPM  $\div$  1000

Figure 5.2-15. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW  
Vibratory Amplitude Vs Speed (DEI QCSEE-12) Proximity Pickup

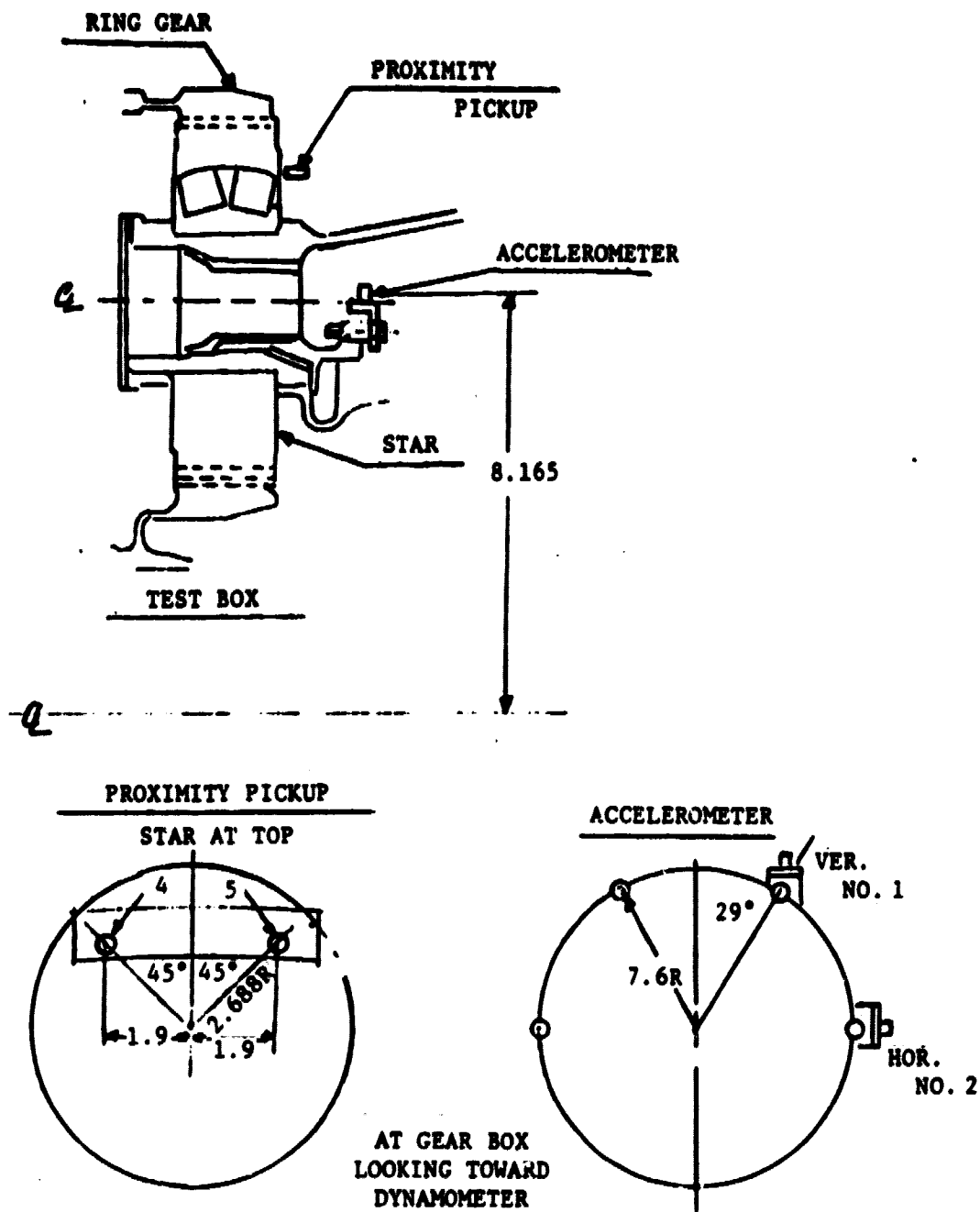


Figure 5.2-16. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW  
Proximity and Accelerometer Locations (DEI QCSEE-13)

The axial motion of the star gear is shown on Figure 5.2-17 as a function of input sun gear speed. The actual measured motion was multiplied by 1.816 to obtain an estimate of the axial motion at the pitch line of the gear tooth. A peak value of 14.9 total mils was recorded at 7560 rpm, 5640 kW (6930 hp). The 1.816 factor is the ratio of the vertical distances of the proximity pickup location and the star gear/ring gear mesh point from the center of the star gear.

A typical oscillograph trace of three proximity pickups at 7560 rpm, 5640 kW (6930 hp) is shown on Figure 5.2-18. The results of a wave analysis of the response are plotted on Figure 5.2-19. It must be noted that

- a. The scale factors for the traces are not the same. The actual displacement values are noted on the trace.
- b. Careful examination of the mid-shaft proximity trace (No. 3) shows that it is not similar to the star gear motion.

The major response at the peak amplitude is due to first order of the star gear. This particular component increases by a factor of 5 between 6300 and 7560 rpm. The frequency at the peak is 175 Hz. Maximum measured amplitude of "rocking" occurs once each star gear revolution.

The following table shows the effect of power on the major components of the axial motion of the star gear at 7560 rpm. Figure 5.2-19 shows the data for the lower power at 7560 rpm.

Component	Mils Displacement	
	5170 kW (6930 Hp)	9850 kW (13200 Hp)
Ring	5.2	2.0
Sun	5.2	4.2
Star	11.2	4.3
1.25 Star	4.6	7.5
Total	14.2	9.8

A second major response is at approximately 1.25 star speed (ring plus star order is 1.3 star speed).

Figure 5.2-20 shows a typical component analysis readout. Amplitude is in a log format, not linear. All component frequency data in this report comes from this type of analysis.

Accelerometer data was primarily used to evaluate vibration that occurred above 1000 Hz. Figure 5.2-21 shows the accelerometer data recorded during the last phase of testing. The major response is at 7560 rpm with two significant components:

1500 Hz	30 Gs
2950 Hz	25 Gs

These two components are one-sixth and one-third the gear meshing frequency.

(ALL LEADINGS AT THE PROXIMITY POINTS CORRECTED TO THE PITCH RADIUS)

○ — PROXIMITY PICKUP NO. 5  
 ▲ — PROXIMITY PICKUP NO. 4

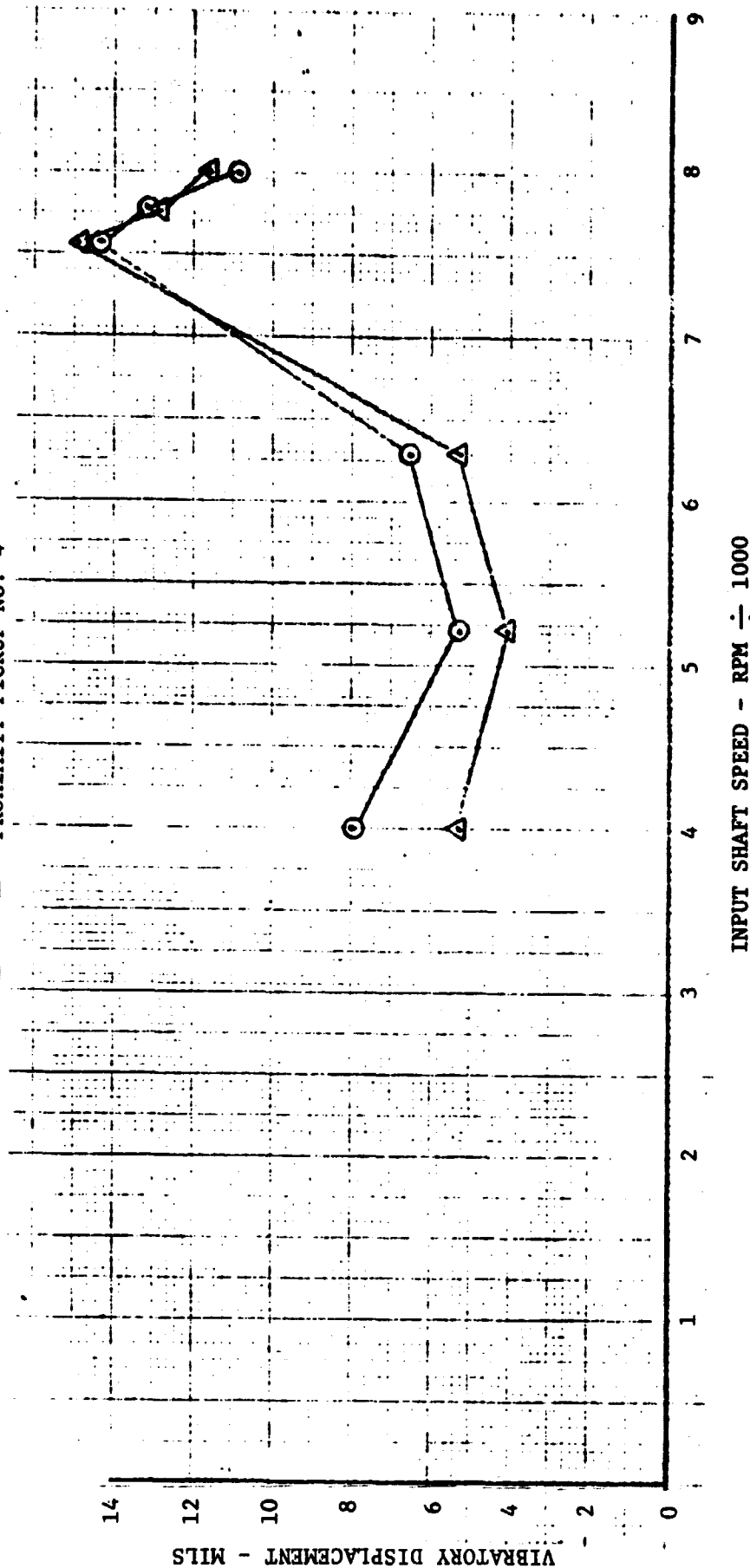


Figure 5.2-17. Reduction Gear Back-To-Back Test - UTW  
 Vibratory Displacement of the Star Gear Vs Speed

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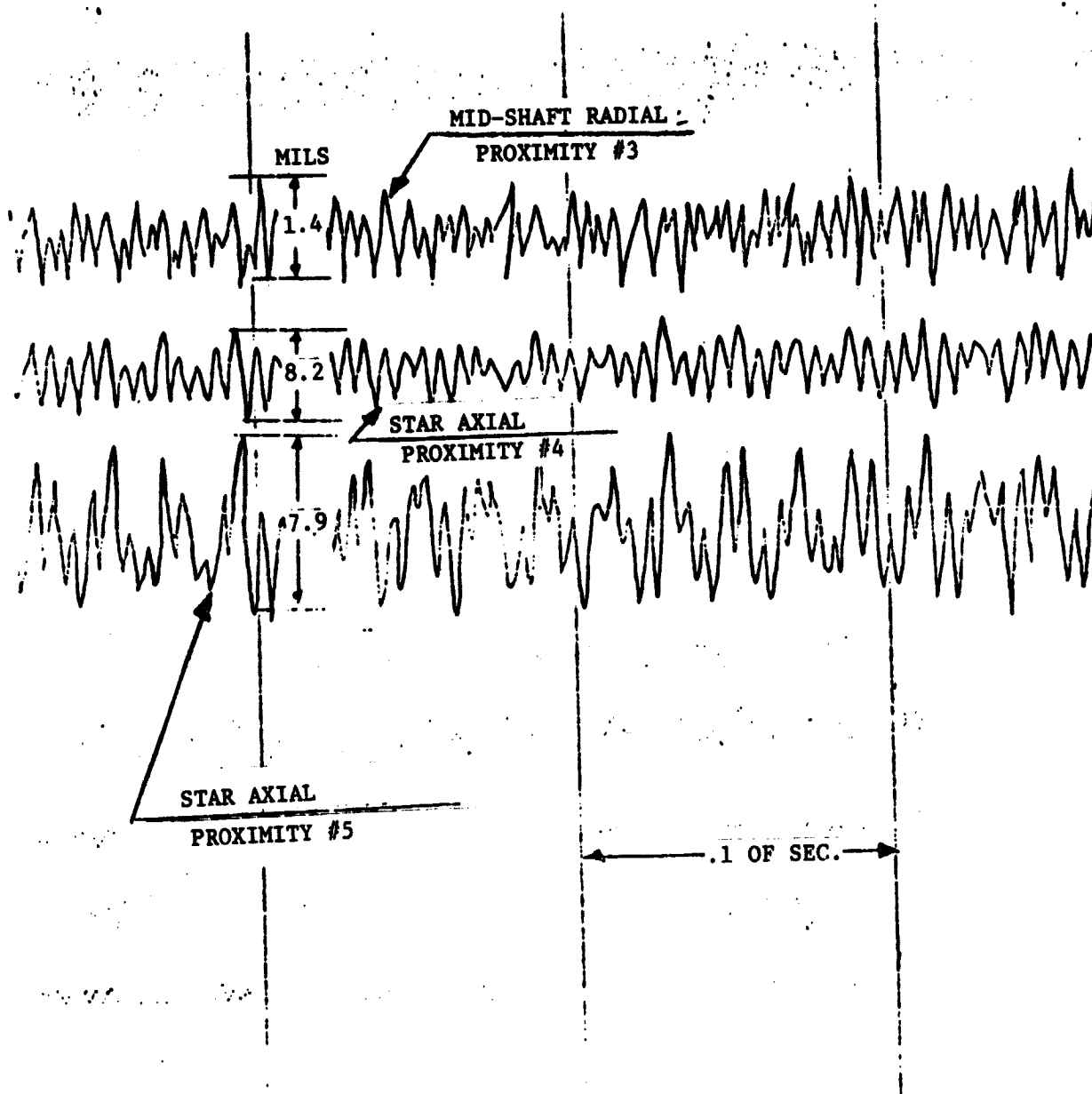


Figure 5.2-18. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW  
Typical Trace of Proximity Probes at 7560 RPM, 50% Torque

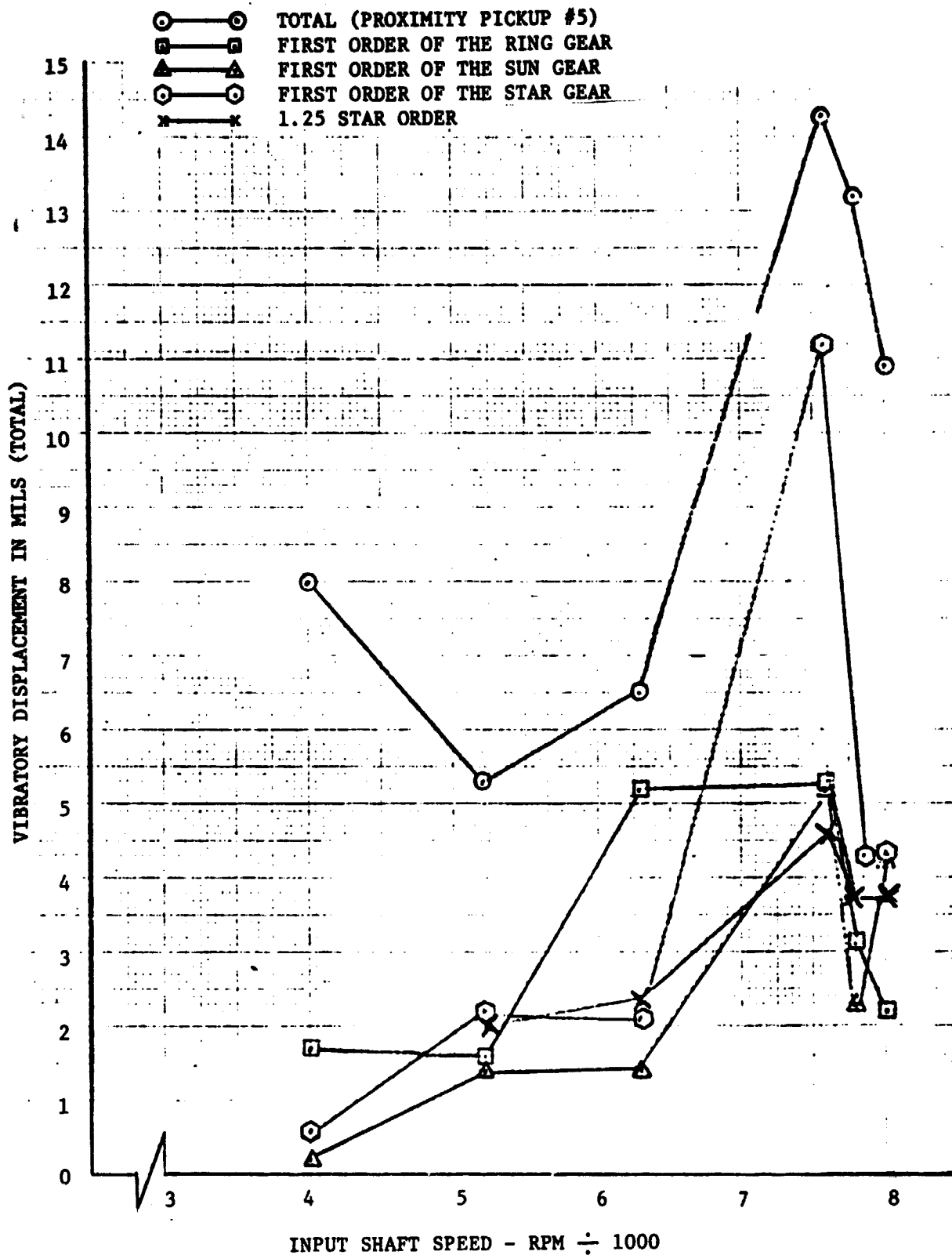
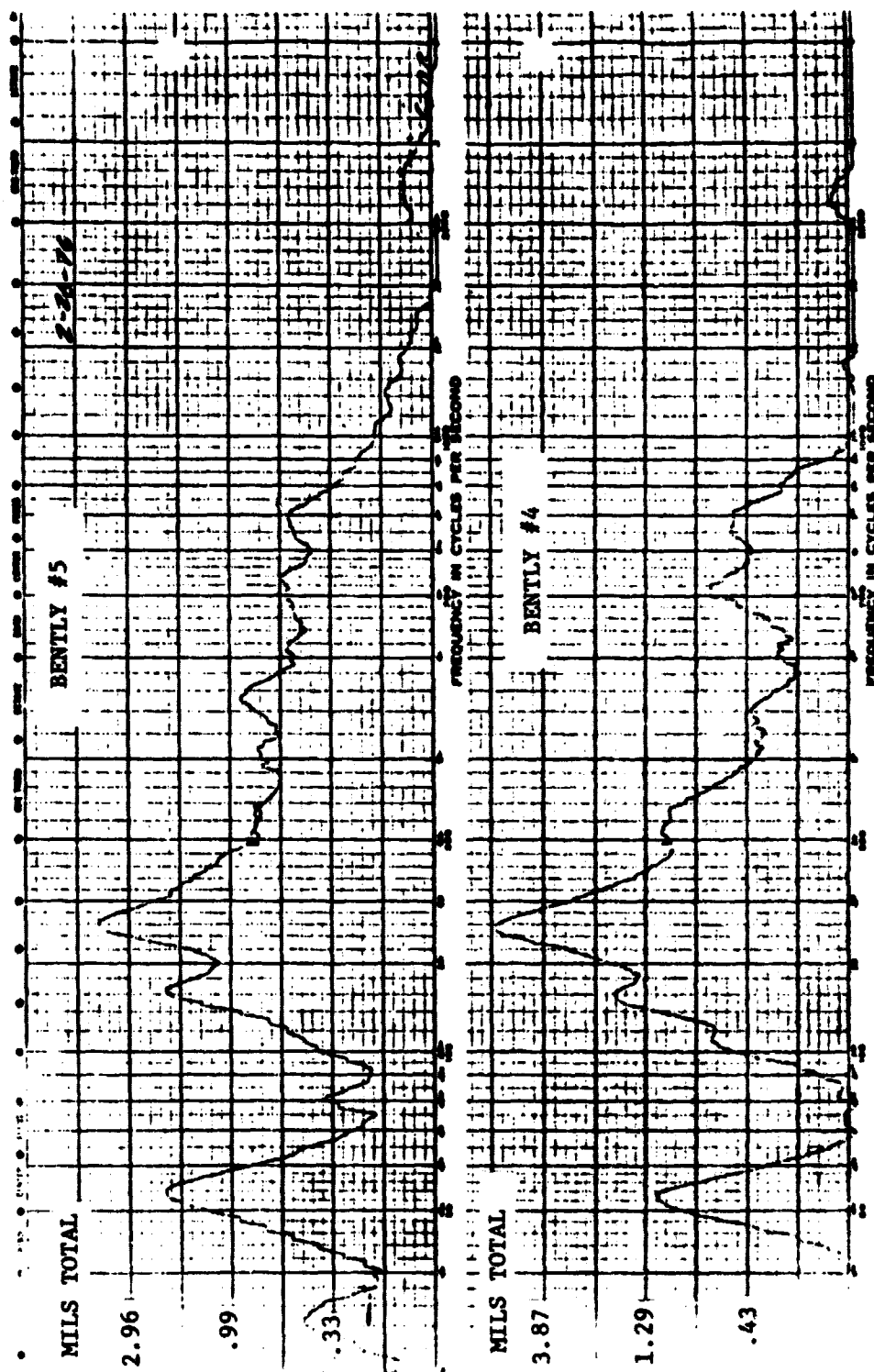


Figure 5.2-19. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear Test - UTW  
Vibratory Displacement of the Star Vs RPM @ 50% Torque

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7560 RPM - 6930 HP (50% TORQUE)

Figure 5.2-20 QCSEE Main Reduction Gear -UTW  
Star Motion on Graphic Recorder

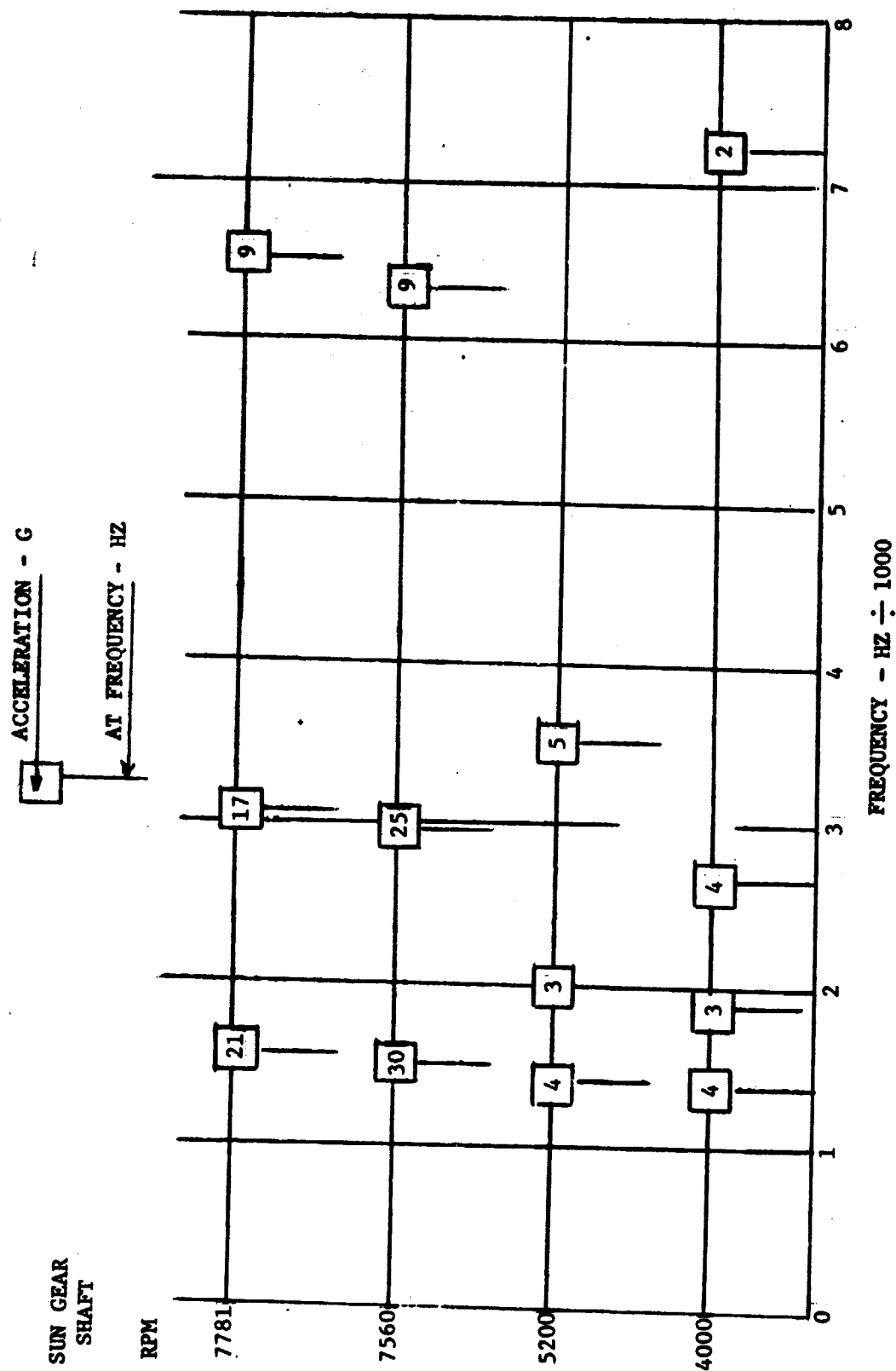


Figure 5.2-21. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW  
Acceleration Vs RPM



The meshing frequency component response is much larger at 4000 rpm than at higher speeds.

Experimental natural frequency checks were made of the sun gear prior to assembly. Curtiss-Wright tests made by striking the freely supported gear and analyzing the "sound" response provided the following data.

Mode	Hz
2 Diameter	1050
3 Diameter	2410
4 Diameter	4500
Not Identified	300

The ring gear was calculated to have the following natural frequencies:

Mode	Hz
2 Diameter	75
3 Diameter	210
4 Diameter	404
5 Diameter	653
6 Diameter	958

The flexibility of the flex coupling was calculated as  $2.76 \times 10^3$  kg/cm ( $1.54 \times 10^5$  lb/in.) with respect to the sun gear vertical motion. It is possible that a natural frequency associated with the coupling may be in the suspected frequency range. Figure 5.2-22 is a sketch of the coupling and sun gear.

Since the sun gear and flex coupling rotate at input speed and the star gear rotates at 1.3654 input speed, the actual mode shape of the sun gear at 7560 rpm is rather complex because the star gear wobble is at star gear speed.

Analysis of the vibration data and observations resulted in the following conclusions:

- a. Wear noted on the gears in early tests came about from operation at speeds of approximately 7000 rpm and above.
- b. Translational pickups on the outside of the test rig and proximity pickups on the input or sun gear shaft do not show a significant increase to any particular phenomenon in the suspected speed range. This leads to the conclusion that neither housing (support structure) natural frequencies nor input shaft natural frequencies caused the observed gear wear.
- c. Measurements of the star gear axial motion (wobble) show a sharp increase in motion above 7000 rpm input shaft speed. This wobble is most likely the cause of the gear wear. The motion decreases as the transmitted torque increases.

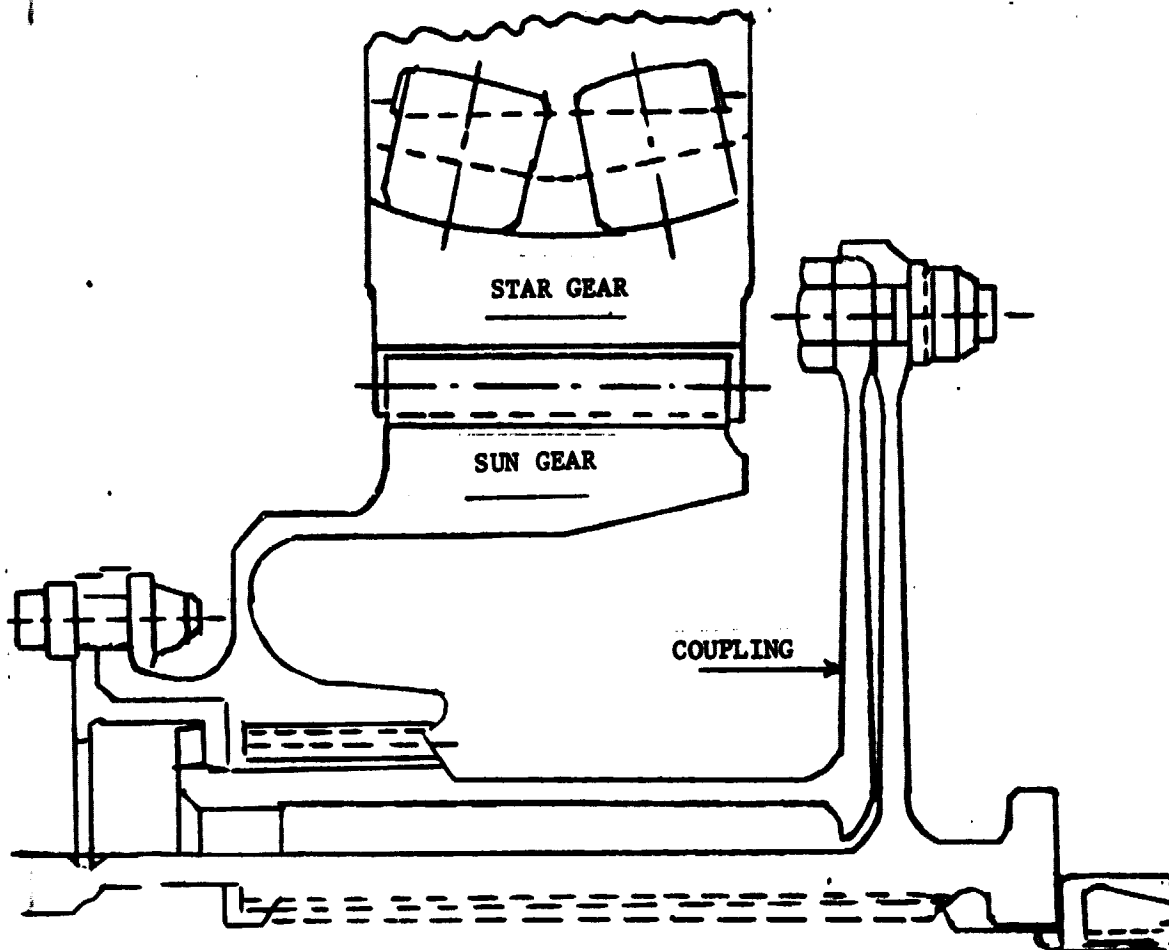


Figure 5.2-22. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW  
Sun Gear Flexible Coupling

- d. During the time the star gear has greatest wobble, accelerometers on the star support show a sharp increase in the response due to subharmonic components of the gear mesh frequency, one-third and one-sixth, but no increase in the gear mesh frequency component.
- e. The star gear wobble is a maximum of 14.9 mils double amplitude (D.A.) at 172 Hz which is equal to first order rotation of the star gear at 7560 rpm input shaft speed with 55% torque. Increasing torque to 105% reduces the amplitude and changes the frequency content.
- f. The wobble frequency does not match any known natural frequency of the sun gear; but, it is close to the three diameter mode frequency of the ring gear.
- g. One possible system that could have a natural frequency with a mode shape that could lead to star gear wobble is the flexible coupling to sun gear configuration.

The time schedule and available funds did not permit further investigation for factors influencing the star gear wobble.

The following recommendations are based on the above UTW reduction gear test vibration data analyses:

- a. Perform analyses or tests to confirm or deny that the flexibility of the flex coupling is the prime spring in the system that has a natural frequency which when excited results in increased star gear wobble and possible star gear tooth wear.
- b. Review all accelerometer data taken during the reduction gear testing to determine if the relationship between the magnitude of the subharmonic components of the gear mesh and the magnitude of the gear mesh frequency can be used to identify an undesirable gear tooth operation.
- c. Review the over-the-wing (OTW) reduction gear design and evaluate the possibility of this phenomenon happening during its endurance testing.
- d. During the testing of the over-the-wing reduction gear use proximity pickups to evaluate star gear wobble. Also use accelerometer data to evaluate gear mesh frequency response and subharmonics response as a function of star gear wobble.
- e. Review the condition of the gears following operation in the experimental engine to determine if the same influencing factors appear to exist there as in the test rig.

### 5.2.6 Post Test Inspection

At the conclusion of the reduction gear testing both the test unit and slave unit were completely disassembled and the following inspections performed.

a. Magnetic particle inspection of the following parts:

Sun gears	Star gear supports
Ring gears	Sun gear couplings
Spray tubes	

b. Fluorescent penetrant inspection of the following:

Oil manifold (aluminum)

c. Visual inspection:

All of the above parts  
Star gears and bearings

d. Measurements:

Star gear, sun gear and ring gear involute checks.

The star gears could not be magnetic particle inspected without disassembly of the bearings. Due to a very tight delivery schedule, the bearings were not disassembled completely prior to delivery. The rollers in each bearing were visually inspected for indications of skidding at the inner end of the roller cylindrical surface. One roller was removed from each row of rollers in each bearing for inspection of the inner race for indications of distress. A slight discoloration band on the inner race was found in one star gear bearing, location 2 in Figure 5.2-6, by the visual inspection. Although a severe skidding type distress was not evident, replacement of the bearing for the engine installation was recommended. The magnetic particle and fluorescent penetrant inspections did not reveal any distress.

Measurable wear was found on the flanks near the ends of the star gear teeth although wear was negligible at the center of the teeth, apparent evidence of the star gear wobble. The wear was relatively uniform at three points around the circumference of the gear where the measurements were taken.

Spectrographic analysis performed on samples of oil taken from the test rig lubrication system at different times during the test operation was of limited value. Iron content, initially 2 parts per million (ppm) in new oil, did increase from 4 ppm to 7 ppm during DEI QCSEE-13 test operation. The content of other elements in the oil either remained constant or fluctuated upward and downward two or three points for the samples analyzed.

The condition of the reduction gear units was judged acceptable for the initial scheduled operation in the experimental engine. Monitoring of the reduction gear operation and inspections as frequently as possible consistent with the engine test program schedule were recommended.

The UTW reduction gears were delivered to the General Electric Company, Aircraft Engine Group, at Evendale, Ohio, for subsequent installation and test in the QCSEE UTW aircraft turboprop development engine.

### 5.3 OTW Reduction Gear

#### 5.3.1 Test Program

The scheduled OTW reduction gear unit test program was revised prior to the start of the test operation to expedite the time schedule and conserve expenditures. The units were assembled in the test rig and a gear tooth contact pattern check was conducted. Based on the contact pattern and the UTW unit dynamic operation experience, the involute profiles of the OTW unit star gear teeth were modified to increase tip and flank relief. A second contact pattern check confirmed the desired contact patterns for both the sun/star and the star/ring gear meshes.

The test rig for the OTW reduction gear unit test operation was assembled the same as for the last UTW reduction gear test. There was no scavenge screen in either the test unit or slave unit end of the test rig and the same scavenge outlet baffles or scoops were used. Proximity pickups were installed to sense star gear wobble. These are shown by Figure 5.3-1.

The revised test operation schedule, DEI QCSEE-15, is shown in Table 5-7. The oil specified by General Electric Company for this test operation was Aero-shell Turbine Oil 555 rather than MIL-L-23699 used during the UTW unit tests. This oil was selected because of an apparent higher Ryder gear test load rating than the MIL-L-23699 and potential use in the experimental engine operation. The reduction gear inlet oil temperature specified was 344°K (160°F) the same as for the final UTW unit test operation.

The test schedule was interrupted when attempting the 6400 rpm test point because of high input power requirement (dynamometer overload circuit breaker opened). Test operation at 5800 rpm input speed, 6090 kW (8164 hp) (66.3% torque) was conducted with oil flows of approximately 113, 102, 91 and 80 kg/min (248, 224, 200 and 176 lb/min) at 344°K (160°F) inlet oil temperature.

A review of the reduced oil flow test data and the calculated oil flow requirements with 344°K (160°F) inlet oil temperature indicated that an oil flow of 91 kg/min (200 lb/min) appeared to be adequate although with limited margin. Test operation was resumed with DEI QCSEE-15A operation scheduled in accordance with Table 5-8.

Oil used for this test operation was MIL-L-23699 (Royal Lubricants), the Aeroshell Turbine Oil 555 having been lost by an oil drain line separation during the preceding test operation.

The maximum speed attained with the reduced oil flows was approximately 6600 rpm with 78.9% torque. Operation was also conducted with 108.6% torque at 6000, 6200 and 6400 rpm speeds, 10,324 kW (12,715 hp), 10,648 kW (14,273 hp) and 11,012 kW (14,760 hp) respectively. Higher than anticipated heat rejection continued to be observed. Disassembly and visual inspection of the test unit gears and bearings and the slave unit sun gear indicated all parts in satisfactory condition.

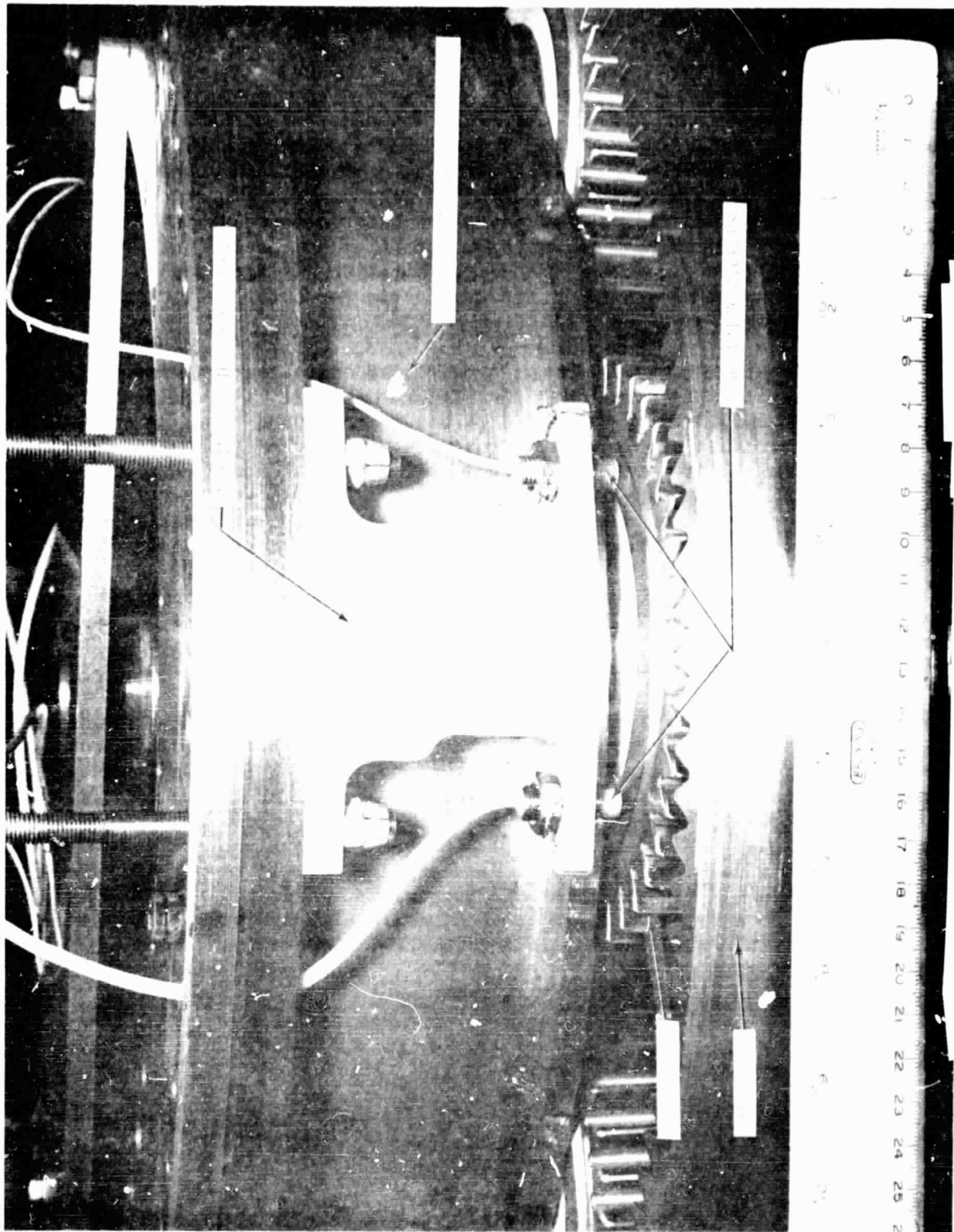


Figure 5.3-1. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear, O.T.W. Unit  
Star Gear Proximity Pickup

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TABLE 5-7. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - OTW UNIT

SCHEDULED DEI QCSEE-15 TEST OPERATION

Oil Type . . . . . Aeroshell Turbine Oil 555  
 Inlet Oil Density. . . . . .967 kg/l (8.05 lb/gal.)  
 Inlet Oil Temperature. . . . . 344°K (160°F)

Condition	Input Speed RPM	Power		Torque %	Oil Flow Rate		Time Minutes		
		kW	Hp		kg/min	lb/min	1st	2nd	3rd
Idle	1181	75	100	4.0	113 65	250 143	15 10	- -	
Exper. Idle	3031	748	1003	15.6	113 84	250 186	15 10	120	
Gear Inspection Approach	6400	6271	9009	66.3	113 102	250 225	15 10	120	300
Gear Inspection Take-off Std. Day	7709	12180	16327	99.7	109	241	-	60	150
Take-Off Hot Day	7934	12531	16798	99.6	113	250	15	60	150
Gear Inspection Reverse	7366	12682	17000	108.6	113	250	X 15	X 60	X 120
Gear Inspection Fan Map	8211	14651	19640	112.6	113	250	X 15	X 60	X 120
Gear Inspection Disassembly							X X	X X	X X

TABLE 5-8. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - OTW UNIT

SCHEDULED DEI QCSEE-15A TEST OPERATION

Oil Type . . . . . Aeroshell Turbine Oil 555  
 Inlet Oil Density. . . . . .967 kg/l (8.05 lb/gal.)  
 Inlet Oil Temperature. . . . . 344°K (160°F)

Condition	Input Speed RPM	Power		Torque %	Oil Flow Rate		Time Minutes
		kW	Hp		kg/min	lb/min	
Exp. Idle	3031	748	1003	15.6	84	186	10
Approach	6400	6271	9009	66.3	91	201	15
Take-Off	7934	12531	16798	99.6	91	201	15
Gear Inspection Reverse	7366	12682	17000	108.6	91	201	X 15
Gear Inspection Fan Map	8211	14651	19640	112.6	91	201	X 15
Gear Inspection							X

For the next test operation, DEI QCSEE-16, the following changes were made:

- a. The test unit oil manifold was modified to improve oil scavenging or drainage at five accessible star gear bearing locations, Figure 5.3-2.
- b. A baffle around the sun gear coupling to deflect coupling windage away from the exiting star gear bearing oil was fabricated and installed.
- c. The General Electric Company engine configuration baffle screen around the test unit was installed.

The scheduled test operation for DEI QCSEE-16 is shown by Table 5-9. The maximum operating condition attained, limited by excessive driving power requirement and dynamometer circuit breaker opening, was slightly above 6400 rpm. The highest powers attained were 11,057 kW (14,822 hp) at 112.4% torque and 6200 rpm and 11,009 kW (14,757 hp) at 108.6% torque and 6400 rpm.

The test program was now directed toward identifying the influence of the oil distribution within the gear set on the oil churning power loss. The following modifications were incorporated in the test unit section of the rig.

TABLE 5-9. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - OTW UNIT							
SCHEDULED DEI QCSEE-16 TEST OPERATION							
Oil Type . . . . . MIL-L-23699							
Inlet Oil Density. . . . . .967 kg/l (8.05 lb/gal.)							
Inlet Oil Temperature. . . . . 344°K (160°F)							
Condition	Input Speed RPM	Power		Torque %	Oil Flow Rate		Time Minutes
		kW	Hp		kg/min	lb/min	
Exper.	3031	748	1003	15.6	84	186	10
Idle	3031	3183	4267	66.3	91	201	15
-	4000	4200	5630	66.3	91	201	15
-	5200	5461	7320	66.3	91	201	15
Approach	6400	6721	9009	66.3	91	201	15
-	7934	8333	11171	66.3	91	201	15
Take-Off	7934	12531	16798	99.6	91	201	15
Gear Inspection							
Reverse	7556	12682	17000	108.6	91	201	15
Gear Inspection							
Exp. Idle	3031	748	1003	15.6	68	149	120
Approach	6400	6271	9009	66.3	82	180	120
Gear Inspection							
-	6400	10113	13556	99.6	88	193	120
Gear Inspection							
-	6400	11009	14757	108.5	91	201	60
Gear Inspection							
-	6400	11414	15301	112.6	91	201	60
Gear Inspection							



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Figure 5.3-2. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - OTW Unit Oil Manifold Modification

- a. Spray tube oil flow was reduced by plugging three of the five jets on the out of mesh (star gear) side and one jet on the into mesh (sun gear) side, Figure 5.3-3.
- b. Added auxiliary oil flow tubes for introducing additional oil into either the inside of the rotating output shaft shroud or to the outside of the rotating output shaft to simulate engine return oil, Figure 5.3-4.

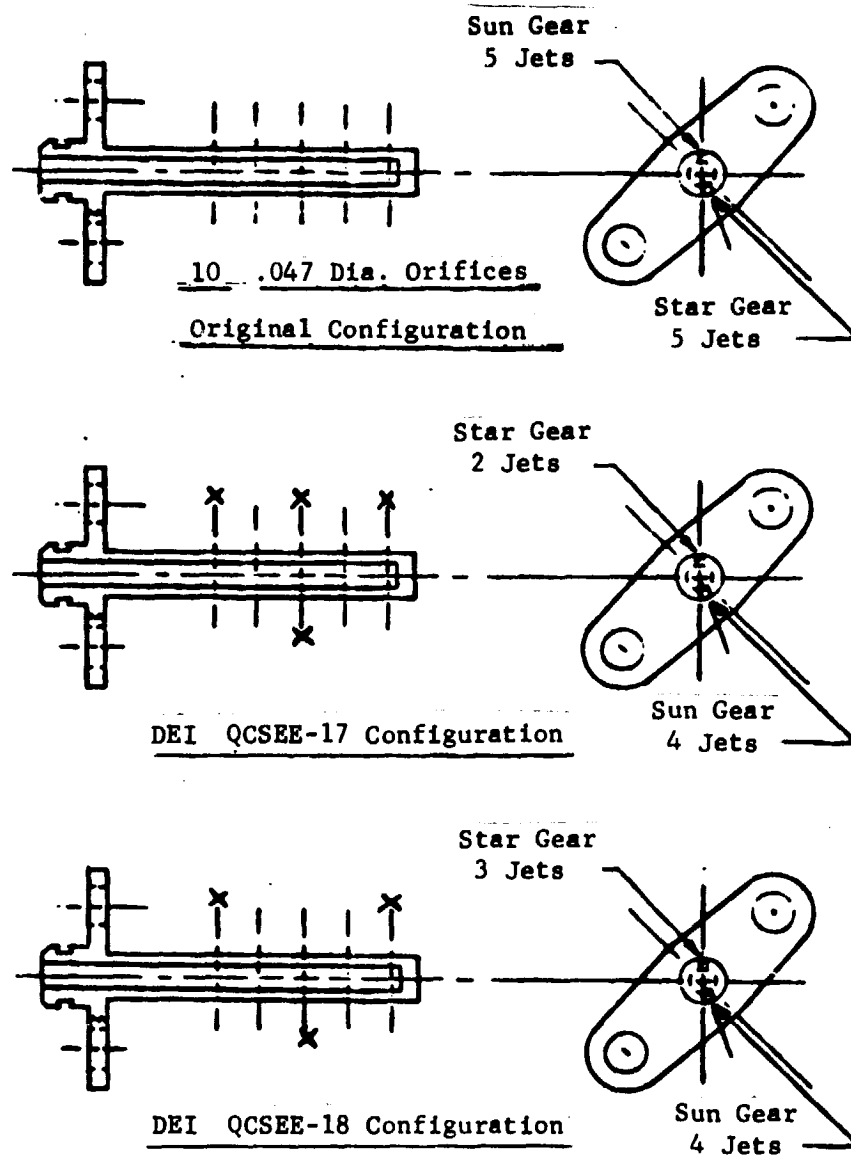
The original oil flow distribution was approximately 64% to the gears and 56% to the star gear bearings with the gear oil being distributed 50% to the sun gear and 50% to the star gear at each mesh. The spray tube revision changed the distribution to approximately 52% to the gears and 48% to the star gear bearings with the gear oil being distributed 67% to the sun gear and 33% to the star gear at each mesh.

Scheduled DEI QCSEE-17 test operating conditions are shown by Table 5-10. The total oil flow was reduced to 68 kg/min (150 lb/min) in the test unit and the maximum torque above 6400 rpm was limited to 50% as a safety precaution. Total oil flow to the slave unit was 91 kg/min (201 lb/min) or 25 GPM.

The maximum operating condition attained, again limited by excessive driving power requirement and dynamometer circuit breaker opening, was 6980 rpm, 5538 kW (7424 hp) (50% torque). Tests were then conducted at 6400 rpm with the auxiliary flows to simulate engine return oil flows.

Both OTW and UTW unit test data were analyzed to identify parameters which could be varied to achieve the maximum test operating speed for a final test operation. As a result of this analysis the following changes were made for DEI QCSEE-18 test operation.

- a. The dynamometer input power circuit breakers were set to permit limited time operation at the maximum safe operating load for the dynamometer, approximately 680 amperes each at 250 volts; total input of 340 kW (455 hp). Actual voltage and power available at 680 amperes was 240 volts; 326 kW (437 hp).
- b. Additional modifications made to the test unit spray tubes, Figure 5.3-3.
- c. Modified slave unit spray tubes similar to the test unit ones.
- d. Removed General Electric Company oil scavenge screen from test unit end of rig.
- e. Installed oil scavenge pump for the test unit end of the rig.
- f. Installed proximity pickup to sense axial movement of the input shaft.
- g. Torquemeter calibration for torque versus millivolt readout checked. (Inconsistency between power input indicated by the torquemeter torque and the electrical power input noted during data analysis.)



Orifices "X" Plugged to Reduce Oil Flow

Figure 5.3-3 Spray Tube Modifications  
QCSEE MRG OTW Unit

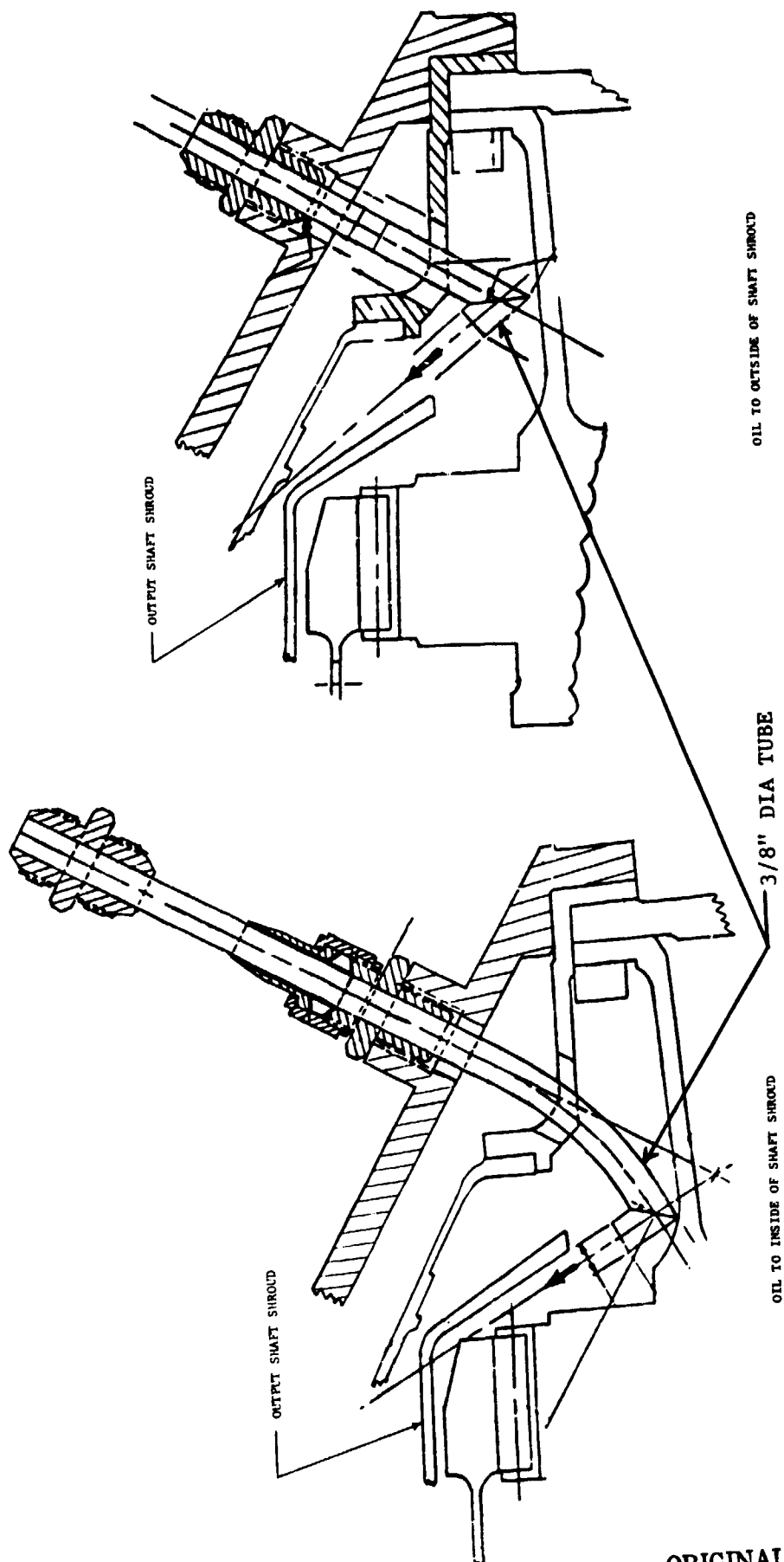


Figure 5.3-4. Auxiliary Oil Flow Tubes to Simulate Engine Return Oil

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TABLE 5-10. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - OTW UNIT

SCHEDULED DEI QCSEE-17 TEST OPERATION								
Oil Type . . . . .					MIL-L-23699			
Inlet Oil Density. . . . .					.967 kg/l (8.05 lb/gal.)			
Inlet Oil Temperature. . . . .					344°K (160°F)			
Condition	Input Speed	Power		Torque	Oil Flow Rate			
		RPM	kW		Hp	%	Gear Rate	
	kg/min			lb/min			kg/min	lb/min
Gear Insp	3031	748	1003	15.6	68	150		
	3031	3183	4267	66.3	68	150		
	4000	4200	5630	66.3	68	150		
	5200	5461	7320	66.3	68	150		
	6400	6721	9009	66.3	68	150		
	6400	5078	6807	50.0	68	150		
	6600	7019	5236	50.0	68	150		
	6800	5395	7232	50.0	68	150		
	7000	5554	7445	50.0	68	150		
	Gear Insp	7000	5554	7445	50.0	68	150	
7200		5713	7658	50.0	68	150		
7400		5871	7870	50.0	68	150		
7600		6030	8083	50.0	68	150		
7800		6189	8296	50.0	68	150		
8000		6347	8508	50.0	68	150		
6400		6721	9009	66.3	68	150	0	0
6400		6721	9009	66.3	68	150	7	15
6400		6721	9009	66.3	68	150	13.5	30
6400		6721	9009	66.3	68	150	18	40
6400	6721	9009	66.3	68	150	23	50	

This latest spray tube revision gave an oil flow distribution of approximately 56% to the gears and 44% to the star gear bearings with the gear oil being distributed 57% to the sun gear and 43% to the star gear at each mesh.

Scheduled DEI QCSEE-18 test operating conditions are shown by Table 5-11. The maximum conditions at which OTW operation was accomplished during this test are as follows:

Condition	Power		Torque %	Speed	
	kW	(hp)		rpm	(%)
Maximum Power	11342	(15204)	100	7148	(90)
Maximum Speed	5993	( 8034)	50	7554	(95)
Maximum Torque	11012	(14762)	108	6400	(80)

Corresponding OTW maximum gear pitch line velocity at 95% speed was 113.3 m/s (22,300 fpm) and the maximum star gear spherical roller bearing DN was  $0.85 \times 10^6$ .

The total operating time on the QCSEE MRG OTW units was approximately 36 hours.

TABLE 5-11. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - OTW UNIT							
SCHEDULED DEI QCSEE-18 TEST OPERATION							
Oil Type . . . . . MIL-L-23699							
Inlet Oil Density. . . . . .967 kg/l (8.05 lb/gal.)							
Inlet Oil Temperature. . . . . 344°K (160°F)							
Condition	Input Speed  RPM	Power		Torque  %	Oil Flow Rate		Time Minutes
		kW	Hp		kg/min	lb/min	
Gear Inspection	3031	3183	4267	66.3	68	150	15
	4000	4200	5630	66.3	68	150	15
	5200	5461	7320	66.3	68	150	15
	6400	6721	9009	66.3	68	150	15
	6400	5078	6807	50.0	68	150	15
	7000	5554	7445	50.0	68	150	15
	7000	5554	7445	50.0	68	150	15
Gear Inspection	7368	5846	7836	50.0	68	150	15
	7368	5846	7836	50.0	68	150	15
Gear Inspection	7709	6116	8199	50.0	68	150	15
	7709	6116	8199	50.0	68	150	15
	7709	6116	8199	50.0	68	150	15
	7934	6295	8438	50.0	68	150	15
	7934	6295	8438	50.0	68	150	15
Gear Inspection					Oil Pressure PSIG		
	3031	3183	4267	66.3	42		15
	6400	6721	9009	66.3	42		15
	7000	7351	9853	66.3	42		15
	7368	7737	10371	66.3	42		15
	7368	12674	16989	108.6	42		15
	7368	12674	16989	108.6	42		15
	7709	12181	16329	99.6	42		15
	7934	12537	16805	99.6	42		15

### 5.3.2 Oil Temperature

Oil temperature rise is plotted as a function of input sun gear shaft speed in Figures 5.3-5, 5.3-6, 5.3-7 and 5.3-9 for the various operating conditions where sufficient data points with only one variable were available. Projecting the plotted test data curves to the 100% speed point was found to be the most convenient method for comparing the results of the several modifications in hardware and operating parameters.

Data for DEI QCSEE-15 and 15A operation at 66.3% and 108.6% torque with the oil flow reduced to 91 kg/min (200 lb/min) are presented by Figure 5.3-5. These data are for operation with no baffle screens, the same scavenging configuration used during the final UTW unit test operation. As projected, an oil temperature rise of 55°K (99°F) at 7961 rpm is indicated for 66.3% torque and 56°K (101°F) for 108.6% torque. The closeness and scatter for the few points limits the accuracy of the projection. The 344°K (160°F) inlet oil temperature and the above temperature rise results in an oil out temperature of approximately 400°K (261°F). Extrapolated oil temperature rise at 5800 rpm, 66.3% torque and 114 kg/min (250 lb/min) oil flow was 36°K (55°F). With the oil flow reduced to 80 kg/min (177 lb/min) the oil temperature rise increased to 33°K (60°F).

Data for DEI QCSEE-16 operation at 66.3% and 99.6% torque at speeds to 6400 rpm and approximately 92 kg/min (200 lb/min) oil flow are shown by Figure 5.3-6. Projection of the curves to 7961 rpm, the 100% speed point, indicates an oil temperature rise of 64°K (115°F) at 66.3% torque and 65.5°K (118°F) at 99.6% torque. At the 66.3% torque the projected oil temperature rise is approximately 9°K (16°F) higher than for the previous test operation. Projected oil temperature rise for 100% torque would be 66°K (119°F) and result in an outlet temperature of 410°K (279°F). At the 6400 rpm speed point measured oil temperature rise was 38.9°K (70°F) for the previous test and 41°K (74°F) for this test. The individual effect if any of the three modifications, i.e., oil manifold relief modification, installation of the coupling windage baffle and General Electric Company screen, could not be determined. The difference in the slopes of the DEI QCSEE-15 and the QCSEE-16 could be real or could be the result of the accuracy of projecting the data from the relatively closely spaced data points in Figure 5.3-5. At least, there was no overall improvement attributable to the three modifications.

Data for DEI QCSEE-17 operation at 66.3% and 50% torque with approximately 68 kg/min (150 lb/min) oil flow are shown by Figure 5.3-7. Projection of curves to 7961 rpm, the 100% speed point, indicates an oil temperature rise of 68.5°K (123°F) for the 66.3% torque. Comparison of Figures 5.3-6 and 5.3-7 shows that with reduced oil flow a greater temperature rise results.

The effect of added oil being supplied into the output shaft shroud is shown by Figure 5.3-8. With a total test unit oil flow of approximately 92 kg/min (202 lb/min) the oil temperature rise is 36°K (65°F). Under the same speed, load and oil flow during DEI QCSEE-16 operation the oil temperature rise was 41°K (74°F). These data indicate that introducing part of the oil directly into the star gear/ring gear mesh area does not produce the same effect as the same total flow through the bearings and gear spray tubes at low (88%) speed and (66%) torque.

DEL QCSEE - 15 AND 15A

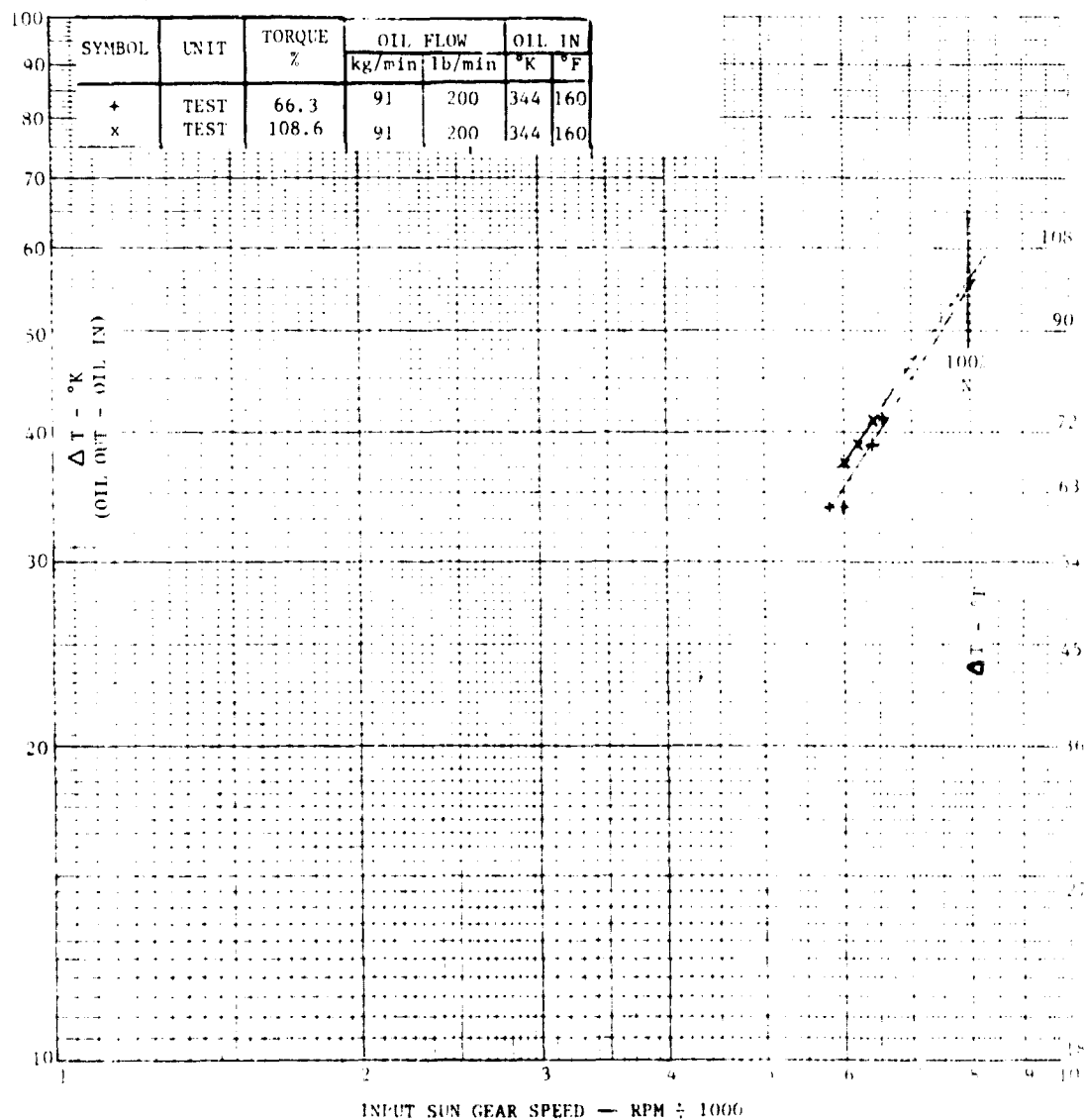


Figure 5.3-5. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - OTW Test Unit  
Oil Temperature Rise Vs Speed

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DEI QCSEE-16

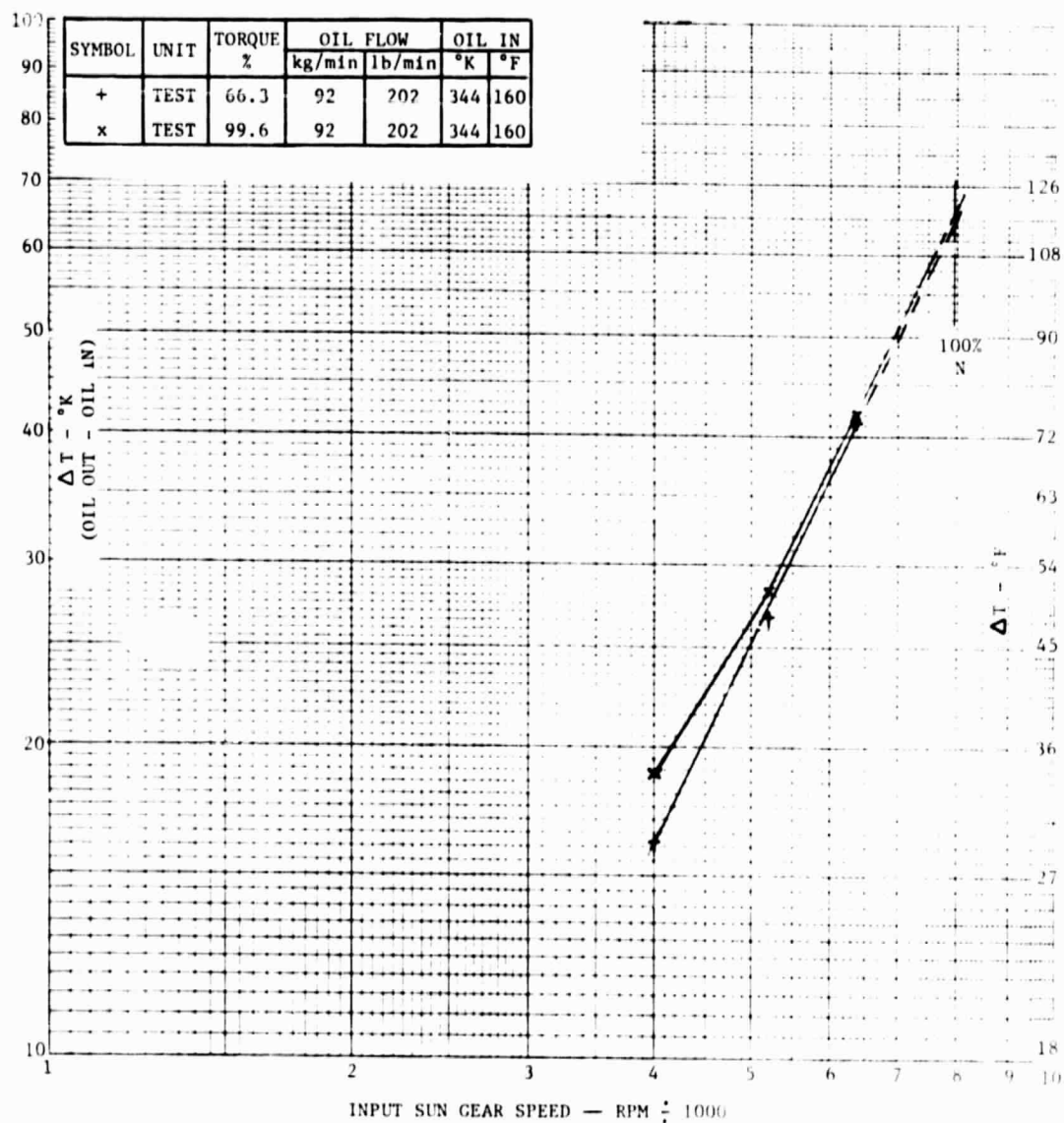


Figure 5.3-6. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - OTW Test Unit  
Oil Temperature Rise Vs Speed

DEI QCSEE-17

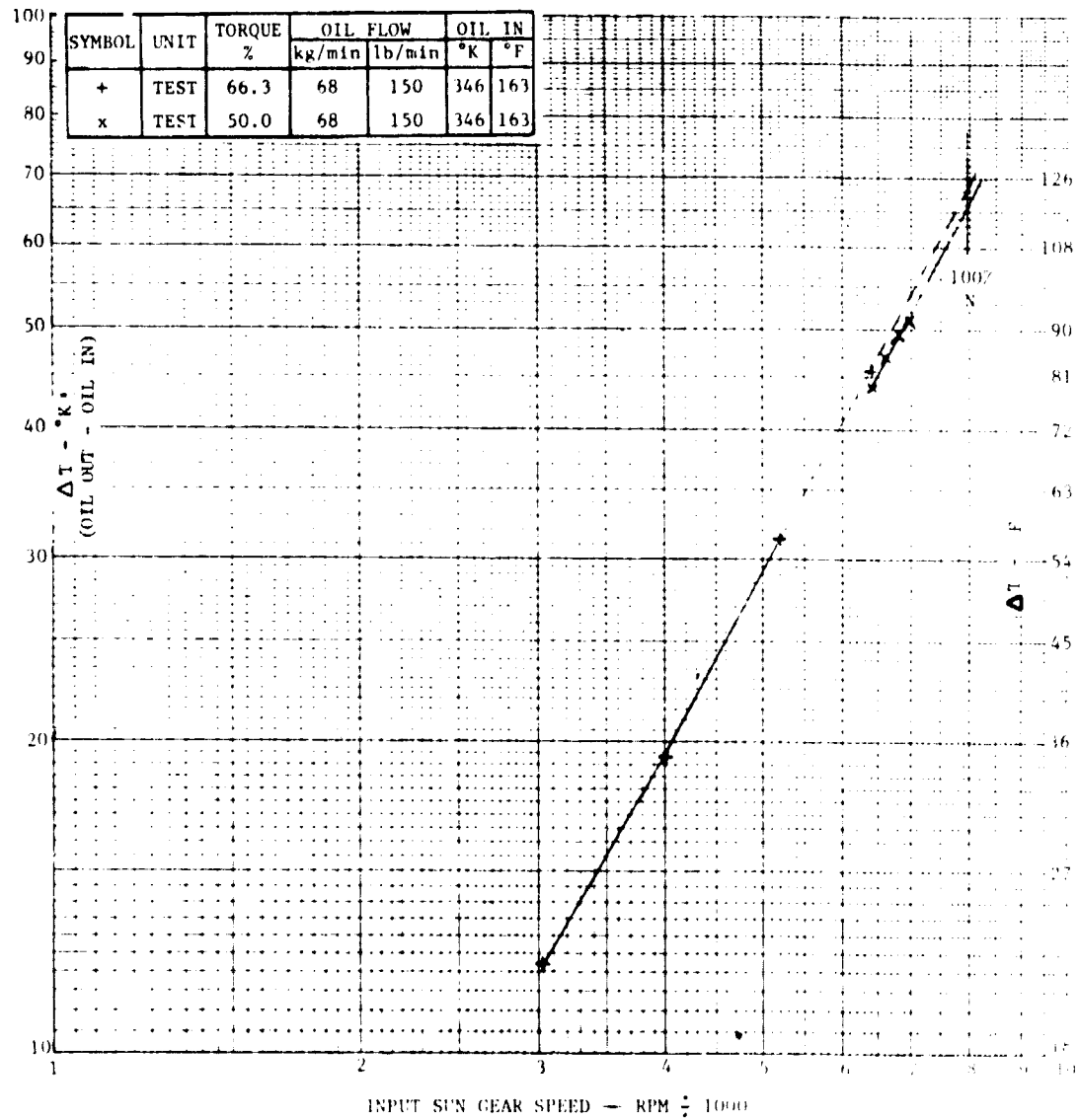
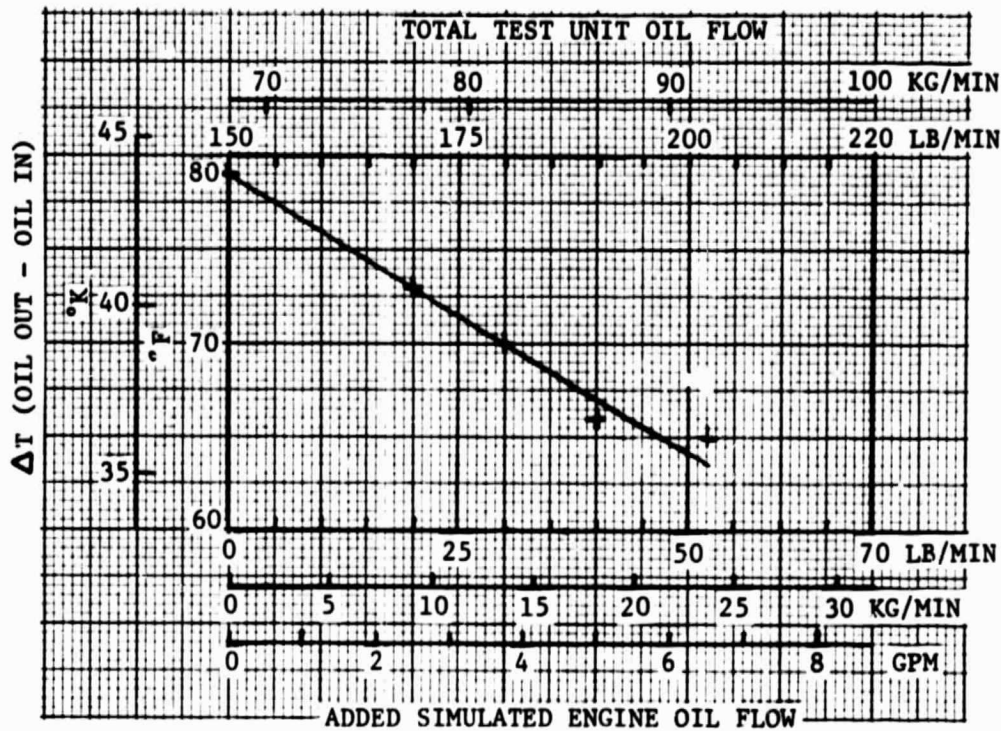


Figure 5.3.7. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - Oil Test Unit  
Oil Temperature Rise Vs. Speed

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SPEED . . . . . 6400 RPM (80% N)  
POWER . . . . . 6720 kW (9008 HP)  
INLET OIL TEMPERATURE . . 344 $^{\circ}\text{K}$  (160 $^{\circ}\text{F}$ )

Figure 5.3-8. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - OTW Test Unit  
Simulated Engine Return Oil Flow Effect  
on Oil  $\Delta T$  (DEI QCSEE-17)

Data for DEI QCSEE-18 operation is shown by both Table 5-12 and Figure 5.3-9. A projection of the 66.3% torque, 91 kg/min (202 lb/min) oil flow curve to 7961 rpm indicates an oil temperature rise of 59°K (106°F). With an inlet oil temperature of 344°K (160°F) the oil out temperature becomes 403°K (266°F). Using the 68 kg/min (150 lb/min) oil flow the projected curve indicates 68°K (122°F) oil temperature rise for an oil out temperature of 412°K (282°F), or about 9°K (16°F) above the value with the higher flow at 100% design speed and 66.3% torque. At 100% torque, the oil temperature rise would increase about 12°K (21°F).

Assuming the same slope as indicated for the lower torques in Figure 5.3-9, the curve for 100% torque, 68 kg/min (150 lb/min) oil flow and 339°K (150°F) inlet oil temperature projected from a temperature rise of 61°K (109°F) at 7148 rpm indicates a temperature rise of approximately 73°K (132°F) at the

TABLE 5-12. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - OTW UNIT							
DEI QCSEE-18 TEST OPERATION							
Inlet Oil Temperature . . . . . 344-346°K (160-163°F)							
Input Speed RPM	Power		Torque %	Oil Flow Rate		Oil Temp Rise	
	kW	Hp		kg/min	lb/min	°K	°F
3000	3150	4223	66.3	68	150	12	22
4000	4200	5630	66.3	68	150	20	36
5200	5460	7319	66.3	68	150	32	58
6400	6720	9008	66.3	68	150	46	83
6400	5078	6807	50	68	150	45	81
6800	5470	7332	50	68	150	49	89
7000	5554	7445	50	68	150	53	95
7366	5844	7834	50	68	150	58	104
7554	5993	8034	50	68	150	61	109
3031	3182	4266	66.3	92	203	11	19
6400	6720	9008	66.3	92	202	41	73
6800	7141	9572	66.3	92	202	46	82
7000	7350	9853	66.3	92	202	48	86
Inlet Oil Temperature . . . . . 339°K (150-151°F)							
Input Speed RPM	Power		Torque %	Oil Flow Rate		Oil Temp Rise	
	kW	Hp		kg/min	lb/min	°K	°F
7000	8330	11167	75	68	150	56	100
7000	9450	12668	85	68	150	56	101
7000	9950	13338	90	68	150	57	102
7000	10884	14590	100	68	150	58	104
7148	11342	15204	100	68	150	61	109
7359	5840	7827	50	68	150	59	107
7365	8766	11750	75	68	150	61	109

DEI QCSEE-18

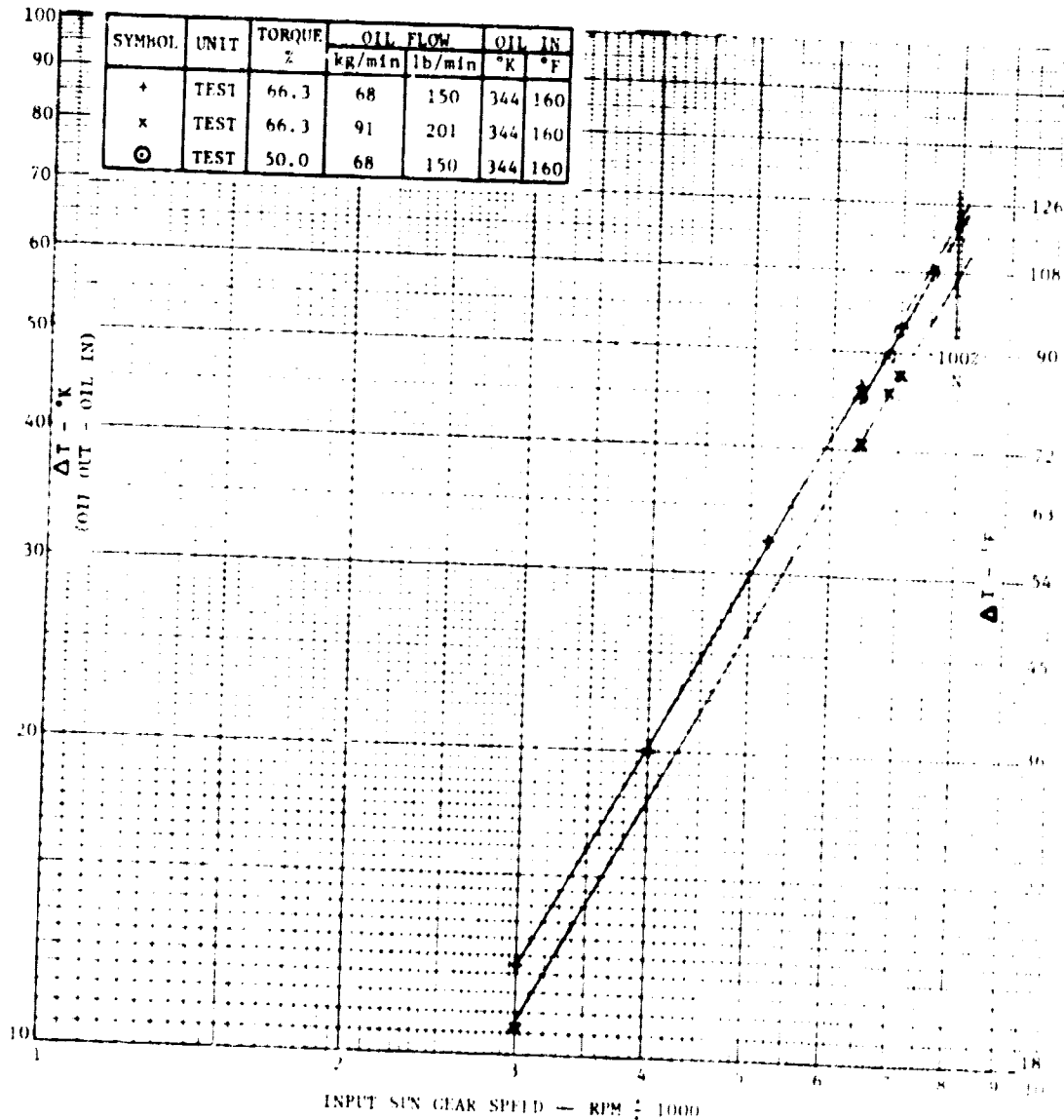


Figure 5.4-9. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - Oil Test Unit  
Oil Temperature Rise Vs Speed

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100% torque point. This also results in an oil out temperature of 412°K (282°F). Maintaining the same inlet oil temperature and increasing the oil flow will result in an oil out temperature reduction of about 12°K (21°F).

### 5.3.3 Bearing Temperature

Differentials between oil inlet temperature and temperatures at the faces of the star gear spherical roller bearing inner races are presented for operating parameter variables of speed, load, inlet oil temperature and bearing location. Figure 5.3-10 identifies the bearing locations indicated on the following charts. The star gear face proximity pickups discussed in section 5.3.5 were at bearing location number 5. The oil temperature rise through the reduction gear is also shown on the bearing temperature charts.

A comparison of bearing to inlet oil temperature differentials for DEI QCSEE-15 and QCSEE-16 test operations is shown by Figure 5.3-11. The combination of the oil manifold cutouts, sun gear coupling shroud and installation of General Electric Company screen resulted in a small increase in the bearing temperatures at the 6400 rpm input shaft speed. During QCSEE-15 operation the thermocouple at bearing location number 6 was inoperative. One of the two oil passages in bearing location number 8 trunnion was subsequently found to have been restricted during this operation and the cause for that bearing temperature reading high. The temperature of the bearing at location number 5 is the highest in this as well as all other operations at input speeds above 4000 rpm. The high temperatures at this location has been attributed to restriction of the oil flow from the bearing by the proximity pickup support. Although data at speeds below 6400 rpm have not been plotted, it was observed that at speeds below 5200 rpm the average bearing temperatures were higher than the outlet oil temperatures, at 5200 rpm they were approximately equal and above 5200 rpm the average bearing temperatures were lower than the outlet oil temperatures. The cutouts made in the oil manifold for QCSEE-16 operation were at bearing locations numbers 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8. No influence of the cutouts in comparison to the locations not relieved is apparent. The oil inlet to the oil manifold is at bearing location number 4.

Bearing and oil temperature differentials relative to the inlet oil temperatures for 6400 rpm to 7000 rpm speeds with the reduction gear oil flow reduced to 68 kg/min (150 lb/min) during DEI QCSEE-17 test operation are shown by Figure 5.3-12. The estimated oil flow to each bearing for this operation is 4.1 kg/min (9 lb/min), the same as for Figure 5.3-11 operation data.

Bearing and oil temperature differentials relative to inlet oil temperatures for 7000, 7366 and 7554 rpm input speeds during DEI QCSEE-18 test operation are shown by Figure 5.3-13. Although the total oil flow to the reduction gear is the same as during the preceding test, Figure 5.3-12, the estimated individual bearing flows are 3.75 kg/min (8.25 lb/min) as a result of spray tube modifications to supply additional oil to the gears. The temperatures for the 7000 rpm data in Figure 5.3-13 average approximately 1°K to 2°K higher than shown in Figure 5.3-12 which is attributable to the reduced oil flow rate to the bearing.

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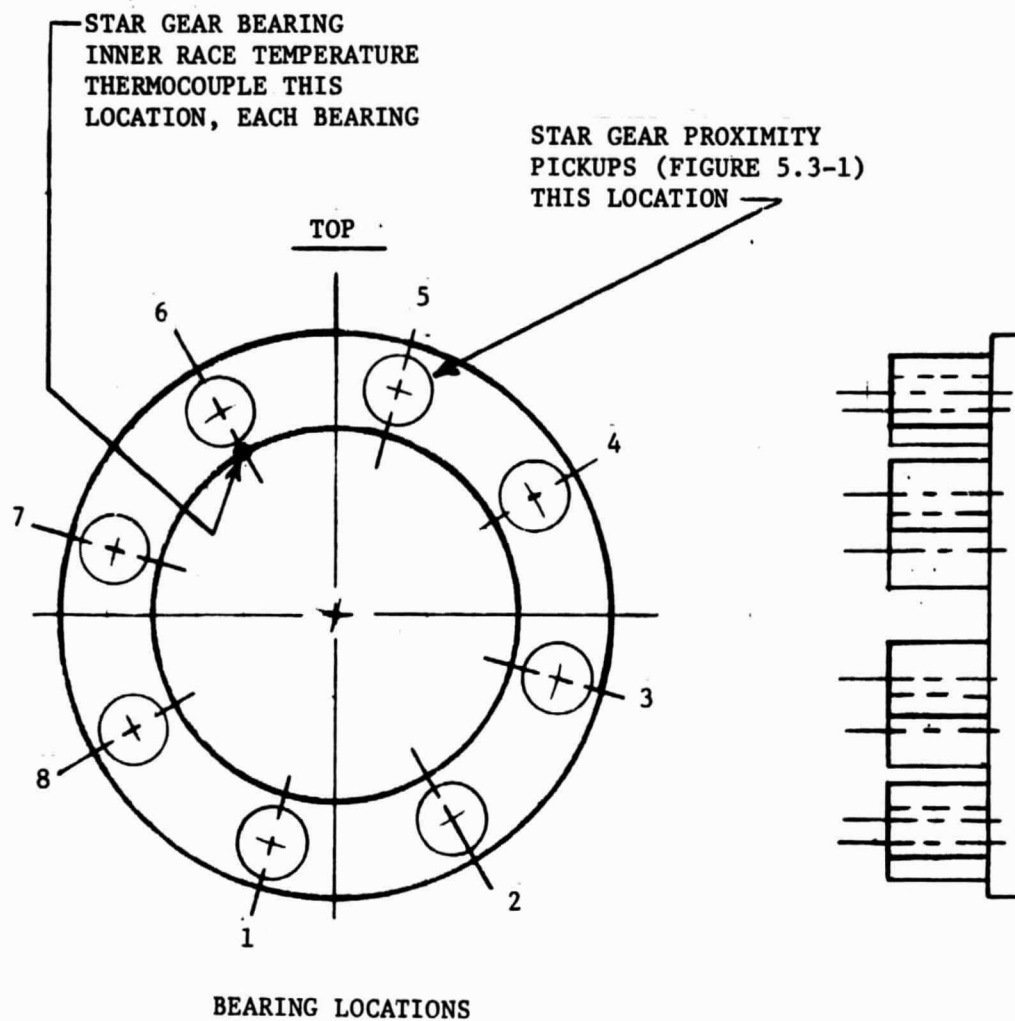
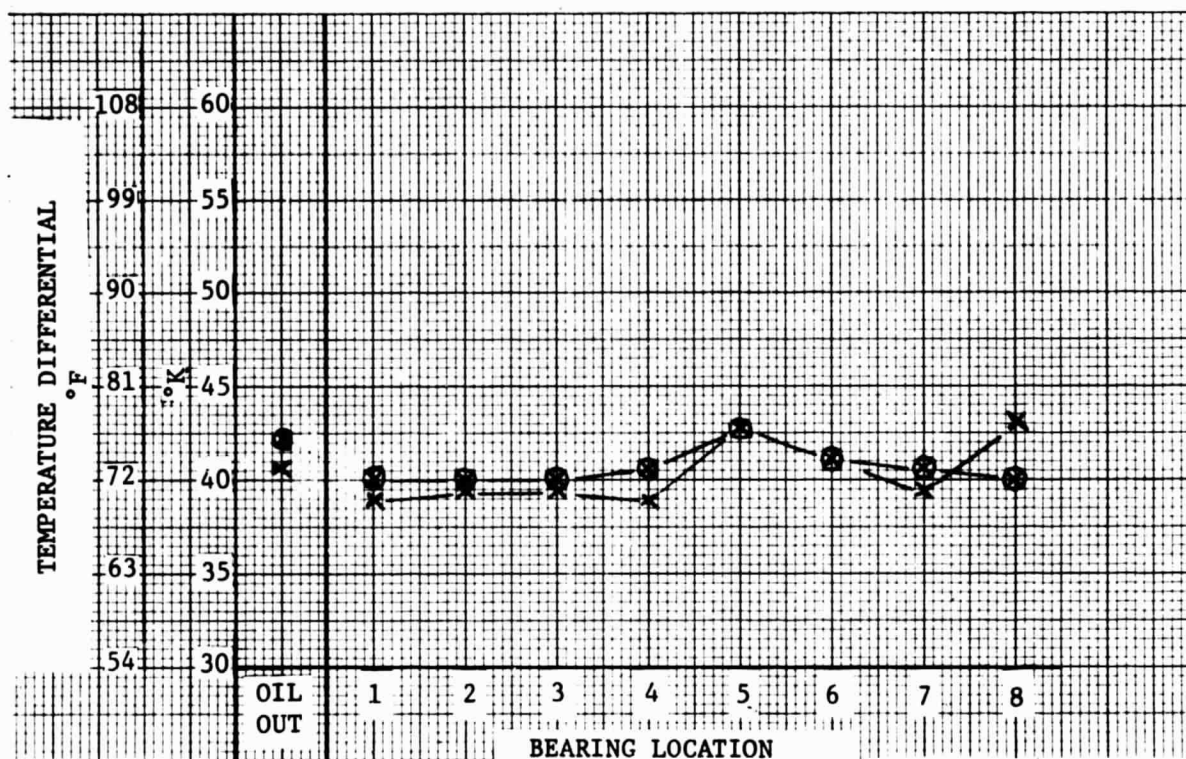


Figure 5.3-10. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear  
OTW Unit





Bearing and Oil Out to Oil In  
Temperature Differentials

Figure 5.3-11. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - OTW Test Unit

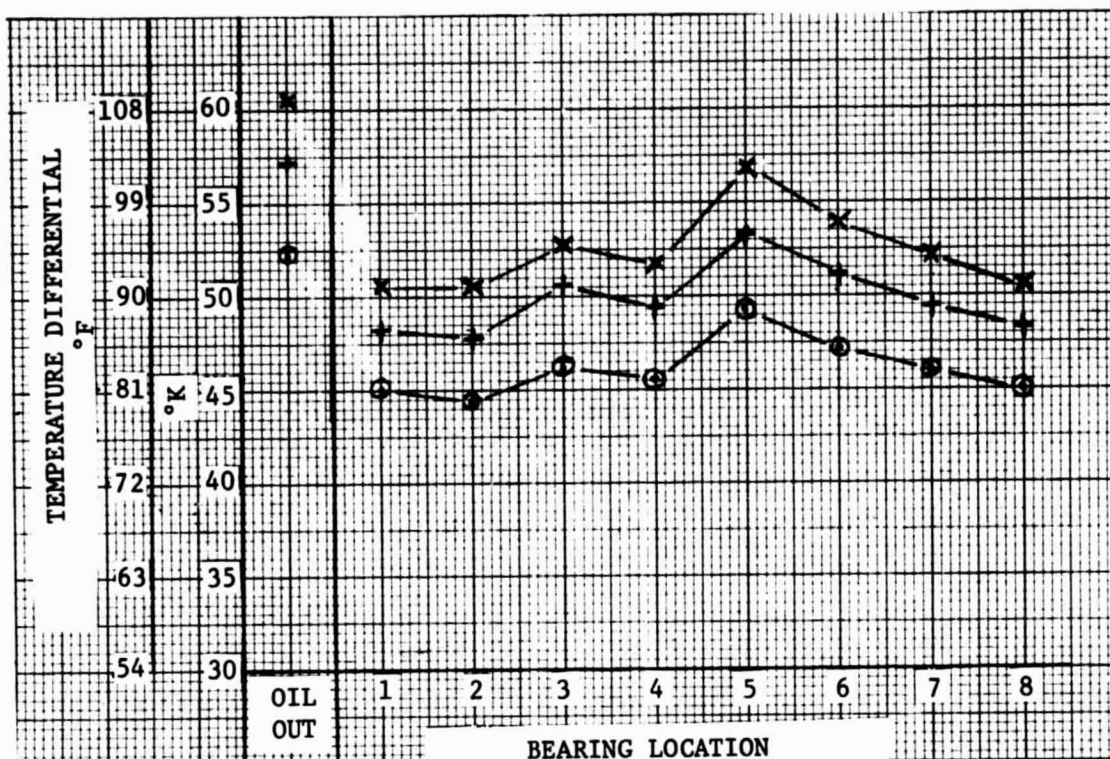


The graph displays the temperature differential across eight bearing locations for two conditions: Oil In and Oil Out. The Y-axis represents the temperature differential in both degrees Fahrenheit (°F) and degrees Kelvin (°K). The X-axis represents the bearing location from 1 to 8. The Oil In condition is represented by a solid line with 'x' markers, and the Oil Out condition is represented by a dashed line with 'o' markers. The Oil In condition shows a sharp drop in temperature differential at bearing location 1, while the Oil Out condition shows a sharp increase at bearing location 1. The Oil In condition shows a peak at bearing location 5, while the Oil Out condition shows a peak at bearing location 3.

Bearing Location	Oil In (°F)	Oil In (°K)	Oil Out (°F)	Oil Out (°K)
Oil In	88	39	88	39
1	84	38	82	38
2	84	38	81	38
3	85	39	82	39
4	84	38	81	38
5	88	40	83	39
6	86	39	82	38
7	85	38	82	38
8	84	38	81	38

Bearing and Oil Out to Oil In  
Temperature Differentials - Variable Speed

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TORQUE . . . . . 50%  
 OIL FLOW. . . . . 68 Kg/MIN (150 LB/MIN)  
 OIL IN TEMP . . . . . 344°K (160°F)  
 SYMBOL                      SPEED                      POWER  
   x                      7554 RPM (95%)                      5993 kW (8034 HP)  
   +                      7366 RPM (92.5%)                      5844 kW (7834 HP)  
   ⊙                      7000 RPM (88%)                      5554 kW (7445 HP)  
 REFERENCE . . . . . DEI QCSEE-18 OPERATION

Bearing and Oil Out to Oil In  
 Temperature Differentials - Variable Speed

Figure 5.3-13. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - OTW Test Unit

Data for operation at 75%, 90% and 100% torque at 7000 rpm (88%) with the inlet oil temperature reduced to 339°K (151°F) is shown by Figure 5.3-14. Preceding data presented in Figure 5.3-13 were for 344°K (160°F) inlet oil temperature and 50% torque.

A comparison of bearing and oil temperature differentials relative to the inlet oil temperature for inlet oil temperatures of 340°K (152°F) and 345°K (162°F) are presented by Figure 5.3-15. This shows that a reduction of approximately 5°K (10°F) in the inlet oil temperature resulted in an increase in the average bearing temperature differential of approximately 2.2°R (4°F).

The bearing to oil inlet temperature differential for bearing location number 6 from Figures 5.3-12 and 5.3-13 are plotted on Figure 5.3-16 and the slope of the curve through the points extended through the 100% speed point of 7961 rpm. This indicates an expected bearing to inlet oil temperature differential of approximately 58.5°K (105°F) or a bearing operating temperature of 403°K (265°F) for operation at 100% speed, 50% torque and 68 kg/min (150 lb/min) oil flow entering the reduction gear at 344°K (160°F). Based on the 100% torque bearing to inlet oil temperature differential shown on Figure 5.3-14 and assuming the same temperature-speed curve slope as for 50% torque, the curve projected to 100% speed, indicates a bearing to inlet oil temperature differential of approximately 66.5°K (120°F) for operation at 100% speed, 100% torque and 68 kg/min (150 lb/min) oil flow entering the reduction gear at 339°K (150°F). This results in an operating bearing temperature of 405°K (270°F).

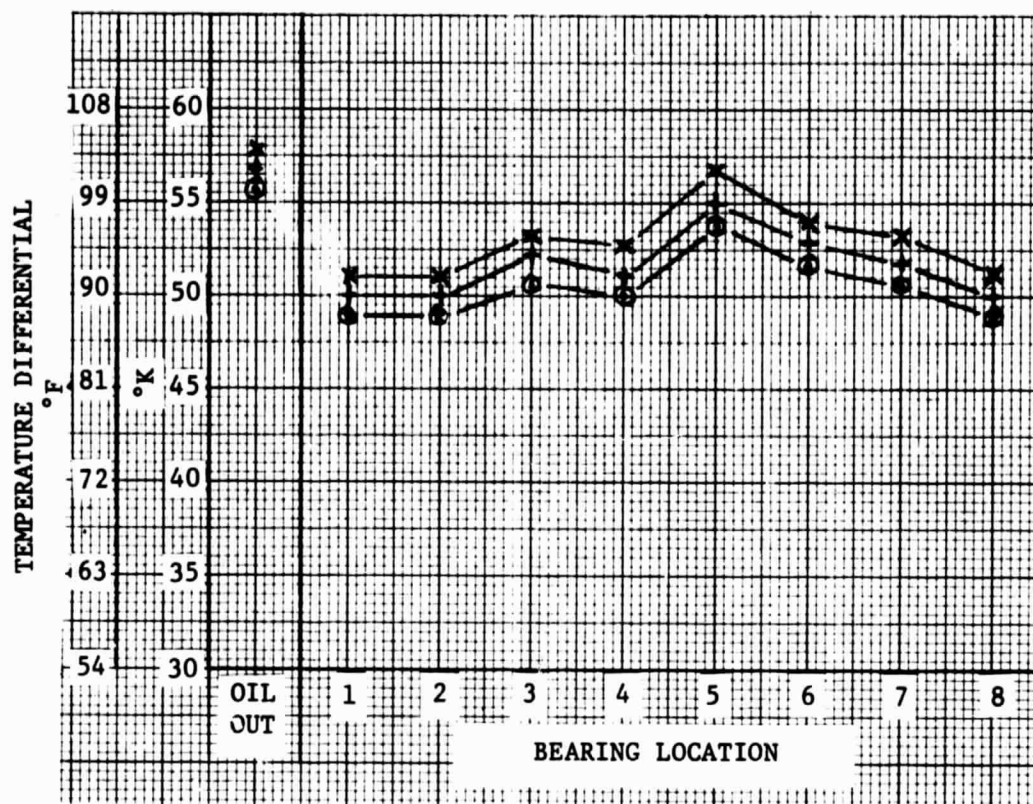
This projected temperature is approximately 7°K (12°F) greater than the maximum bearing temperature experienced during the test operation.

#### 5.3.4 Mechanical Efficiency

The power loss measurement used for calculating the OTW reduction gear efficiency is the heat rejection to the oil based on the oil flow to the reduction gear and the temperature differential between entering and exiting oil.

Heat rejection to the oil and the calculated efficiency for various test points are presented in Tables 5-13 through 5-17. Heat rejection rates versus speed for several test operating conditions are presented by Figures 5.3-17 through 5.3-19. The heat rejection data are plotted on the basis of available sets of test points having only one variable and the curves are extended through the 100% speed point for comparing the results of the various hardware and operating parameter modifications.

Comparison of Table 5-13 and 5-14 data, DEI QCSEE-15 and QCSEE-16 operation, shows that the combined effect of the addition of the oil manifold cutouts, coupling baffle and the General Electric screen resulted in an increase in the heat generation. A data point showing this is the 6400 rpm, 66.3% torque and 91 kg/min (200 lb/min) oil flow rate operation where the heat rejection is 123 kW (165 hp) for QCSEE-15 and 130 kW (174 hp) for QCSEE-16 (6382 rpm). The effect of the individual modifications cannot be determined from the available test data.



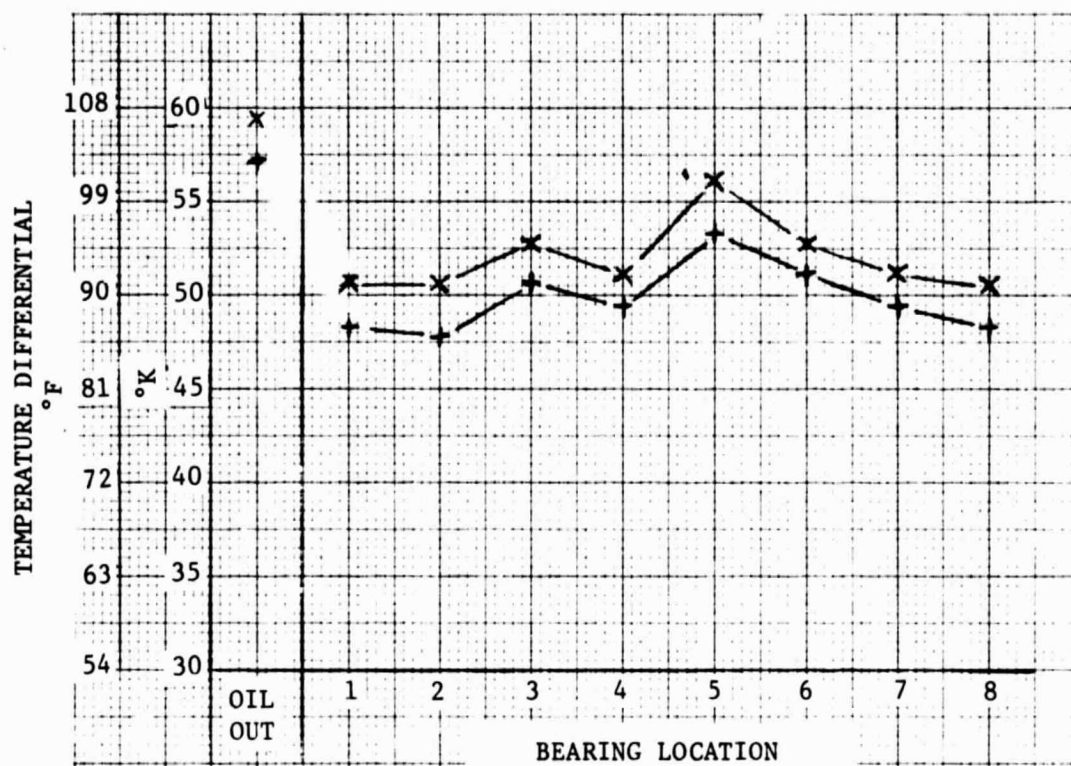
OIL FLOW. . . . . 68 Kg/MIN (150 LB/MIN)  
 OIL IN TEMP . . . . . 339°K (151°F)  
 SPEED . . . . . 7000 RPM (88%)  
 SYMBOL                  TORQUE                  POWER  
 ⊙                  75%                  8330 kW (11167 HP)  
 +                  90%                  9987 kW (13388 HP)  
 x                  100%                  10884 kW (14590 HP)  
 REFERENCE . . . . . DEI QCSEE-18 OPERATION

Bearing and Oil Out to Oil In  
 Temperature Differentials - Variable Load

Figure 5.3-14. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - OTW Test Unit

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SPEED . . . . . 7366 RPM (92.5%)  
 TORQUE. . . . . 50%  
 POWER . . . . . 5844 kW (7834 HP)  
 OIL FLOW. . . . . 68 Kg/MIN (150 LB/MIN)  
 OIL IN TEMPERATURE -  
     x . . . . . 340°K (152°F)  
     + . . . . . 345°K (162°F)  
 REFERENCE . . . . . DEI QCSEE-18 OPERATION

Bearing and Oil Out to Oil In Temperature  
 Differentials - Variable Oil Inlet Temperature

Figure 5.3-15. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - OTW Test Unit



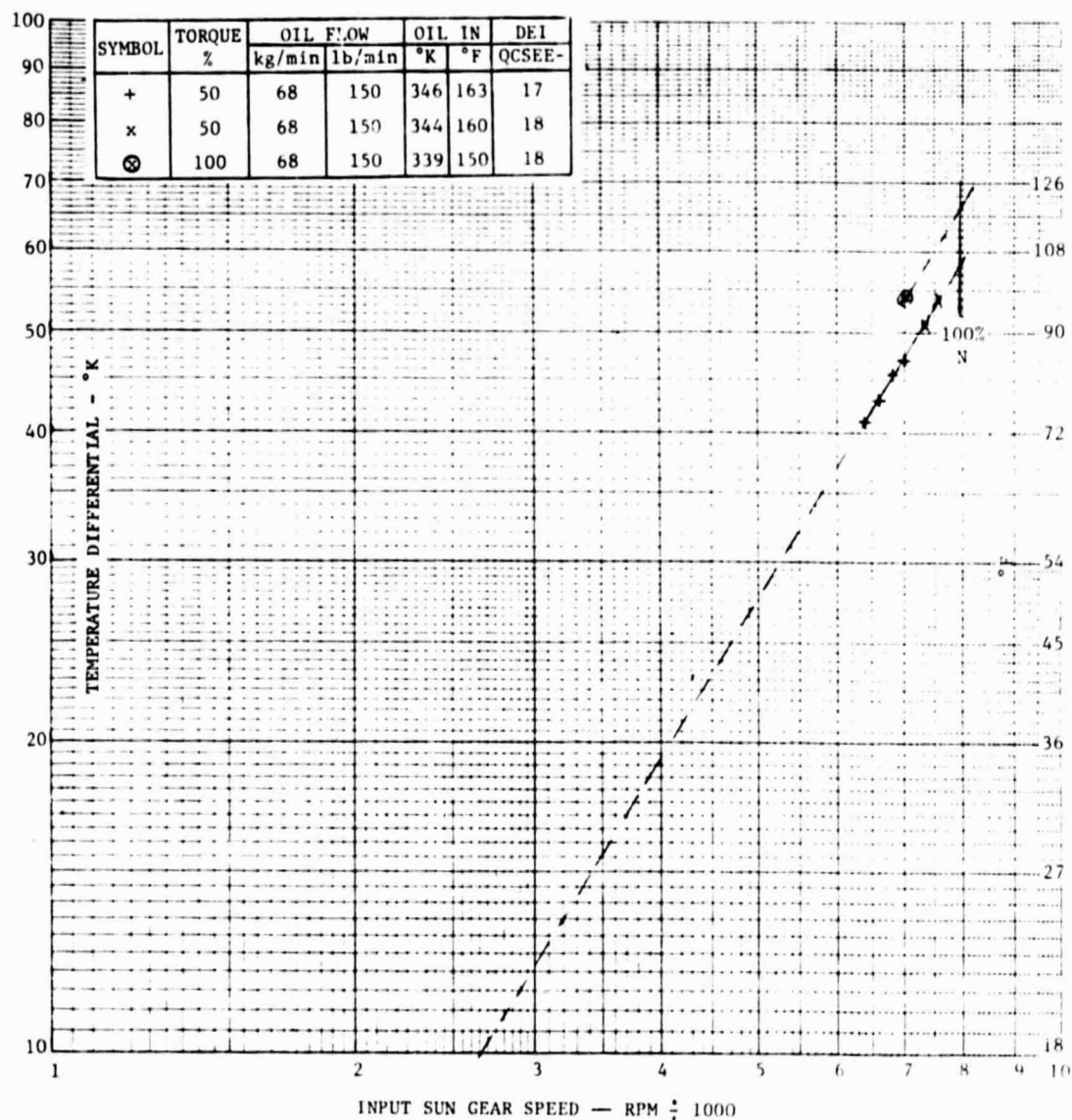


Figure 5.3-16. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - OTW TEST UNIT  
Bearing to Oil In Temperature Differential

TABLE 5-13. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - OTW UNIT

## DEI QCSEE-15 AND 15A TEST OPERATION

## HEAT REJECTION AND EFFICIENCY

Inlet Oil Temperature . . . . . 344-347°K (160-165°F)  
 Oil Type . . . . . Aeroshell Turbine Oil 555  
 Oil Density . . . . . .957 kg/l (8.00 lb/gal.)

Input Speed  RPM	Power		Torque  %	Oil Flow Rate		Heat Rej. Rate		Eff.
	kW	Hp		kg/min	lb/min	kW	Hp	
3032	748	1003	15.6	114	250	28	38	.962
3032	748	1003	15.6	85	187	25	33	.967
5804	6095	8170	66.3	114	250	121	162	.980
5804	6095	8170	66.3	103	227	116	155	.981
5809	6100	8177	66.3	91	200	104	139	.983
5828	6120	8204	66.3	80	177	96	129	.984
6004	6304	8451	66.3	91	200	111	149	.982
6400	6720	9004	66.3	91	200	123	165	.982
6567	6786	9097	66.3	91	200	134	179	.980
6593	8242	11048	78.9	91	200	136	182	.984
6003	9485	12715	100	91	200	113	151	.988
6289	9958	13349	100	91	200	132	177	.987
6002	10325	13840	108.4	91	200	116	156	.989
6190	10648	14273	108.4	91	200	123	165	.988
6402	11012	14762	108.4	91	200	131	175	.988

TABLE 5-14. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - OTW UNIT

## DEI QCSEE-16 TEST OPERATION

## HEAT REJECTION AND EFFICIENCY

Inlet Oil Temperature . . . . . 344-347°K (160-165°F)  
 Oil Type . . . . . Aeroshell Turbine Oil 555  
 Oil Density . . . . . .957 kg/l (8.00 lb/gal.)

Input Speed  RPM	Power		Torque  %	Oil Flow Rate		Heat Rej. Rate		Eff.
	kW	Hp		kg/min	lb/min	kW	Hp	
3030	3182	4265	66.3	92	202	30	40	.991
4000	4200	5630	66.3	92	202	51	69	.988
5200	5461	7320	66.3	92	203	86	115	.984
6382	6701	8983	66.3	91	200	130	174	.981
6392	8524	11426	84	92	202	130	174	.985
4000	6321	8473	99.6	91	200	62	83	.990
5200	8216	11014	99.6	92	202	93	124	.989
6340	10391	13929	99.6	92	202	128	171	.988
6400	6720	9008	66.3	82	180	116	155	.983
6400	10113	13556	99.6	88	193	128	171	.988
6400	11009	14757	108.4	91	200	134	179	.988
6200	11057	14822	112.4	91	200	128	172	.988



TABLE 5-15. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - OTW UNIT

## DEI QCSEE-17 TEST OPERATION

## HEAT REJECTION AND EFFICIENCY

Inlet Oil Temperature . . . . . 344-347°K (160-165°F)  
 Oil Type . . . . . MIL-L-23699  
 Oil Density . . . . . .967 kg/l (8.05 lb/gal.)

Input Speed  RPM	Power		Torque  %	Oil Flow Rate		Heat Rej. Rate		Eff.
	kW	Hp		kg/min	lb/min	kW	Hp	
3021	3183	4267	66.3	68	150	29	39	.991
4000	4200	5630	66.3	68	150	46	62	.989
5200	5461	7320	66.3	68	150	72	97	.987
6400	6720	9008	66.3	68	150	108	145	.984
6400	5077	6806	50	68	150	104	140	.979
6600	5236	7019	50	68	150	112	150	.979
6800	5395	7232	50	68	150	117	157	.978
6980	5538	7424	50	68	150	122	163	.978
Reference: Note (1)								
6410	6730	9022	66.3	68	150	104	140	.984
6400	6720	9008	66.3	75	166	107	143	.984
6400	6720	9008	66.3	82	180	111	149	.983
6400	6720	9008	66.3	86	190	112	150	.983
6400	6720	9008	66.3	91	201	112	150	.983
Reference: Note (2)								
6400	6720	9008	66.3	68	150	105	141	.984
6400	6720	9008	66.3	75	166	107	143	.984
6400	6720	9008	66.3	82	180	107	144	.984
6400	6720	9008	66.3	86	190	110	148	.983
6400	6720	9008	66.3	89	195	111	149	.983

## NOTE:

- (1) Oil Flow to Reduction Gear - 68 kg/min (150 lb/min),  
Balance supplied to Inside Rotating Output Shaft Shroud.
- (2) Oil Flow to Reduction Gear - 68 kg/min (150 lb/min),  
Balance supplied to Outside of Rotating Output Shaft.

TABLE 5-16. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - OTW UNIT

## DEI QCSEE-18 TEST OPERATION

## HEAT REJECTION AND EFFICIENCY

Inlet Oil Temperature . . . . . 344-346°K (160-163°F)

Oil Type . . . . . MIL-L-23699

Oil Density . . . . . .967 kg/l (8.05 lb/gal.)

Input Speed  RPM	Power		Torque  %	Oil Flow Rate		Heat Rej. Rate		Eff.
	kW	Hp		kg/min	lb/min	kW	Hp	
3000	3150	4223	66.3	68	150	29	39	.991
4000	4200	5630	66.3	68	150	48	64	.989
5200	5460	7319	66.3	68	150	77	103	.986
6400	6720	9008	66.3	68	150	110	148	.984
6400	5078	6807	50	68	150	109	146	.979
6800	5395	7232	50	68	150	118	158	.978
7000	5554	7445	50	68	150	126	169	.977
3031	3182	4266	66.3	92	203	34	45	.989
6400	6720	9008	66.3	92	202	130	174	.981
6800	7141	9572	66.3	92	202	145	195	.980
7000	7350	9853	66.3	92	202	153	205	.979
6400	5078	6807	50	68	150	107	143	.979
7000	5554	7445	50	68	150	124	166	.978
7378	5854	7847	50	68	150	136	182	.977
7000	5554	7445	50	68	150	124	166	.978
7366	5844	7834	50	68	150	137	184	.977
7554	5635	8034	50	68	150	144	193	.976

TABLE 5-17. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - OTW UNIT

## DEI QCSEE-18 TEST OPERATION

## HEAT REJECTION AND EFFICIENCY

Inlet Oil Temperature . . . . . 339°K (151°F)  
 Oil Type. . . . . MIL-L-23699  
 Oil Density . . . . . .970 kg/l (8.09 lb/gal.)

Input Speed RPM			Torque %	Oil Flow Rate		Heat Rej. Rate		Eff.
	kW	Hp		kg/min	lb/min	kW	Hp	
7000	8331	11167	75	68	150	132	177	.984
7000	9450	12668	85	68	150	134	179	.986
7000	9987	13388	90	68	150	134	180	.987
7000	10884	14590	100	68	150	137	184	.987
7148	11342	15204	100	68	150	144	193	.987
7359	5839	7827	50	68	150	141	189	.976
7365	8766	11750	75	68	150	144	193	.984

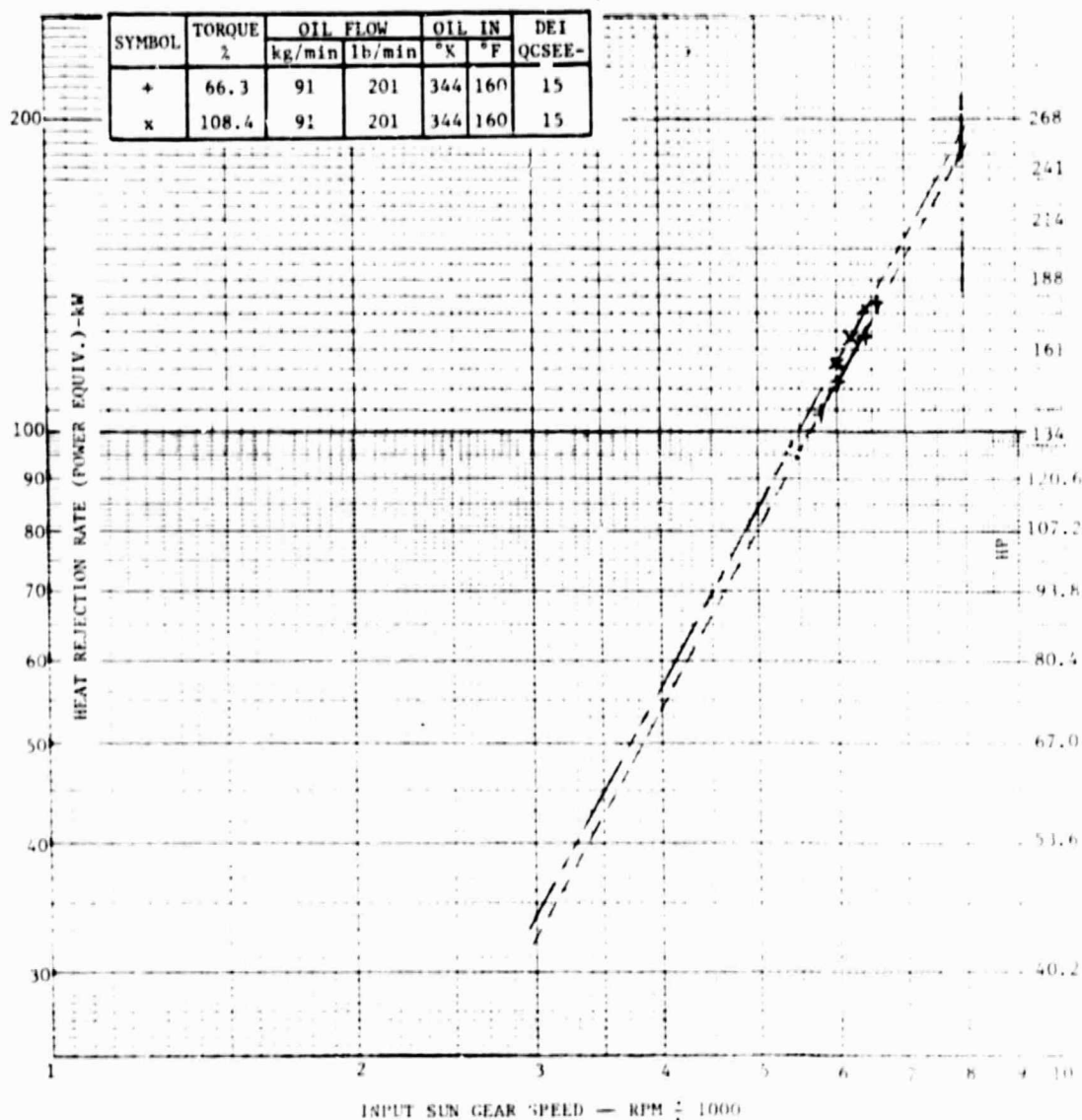


Figure 5.3-17. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - OTW Test Unit  
Heat Rejection Rate Vs Speed

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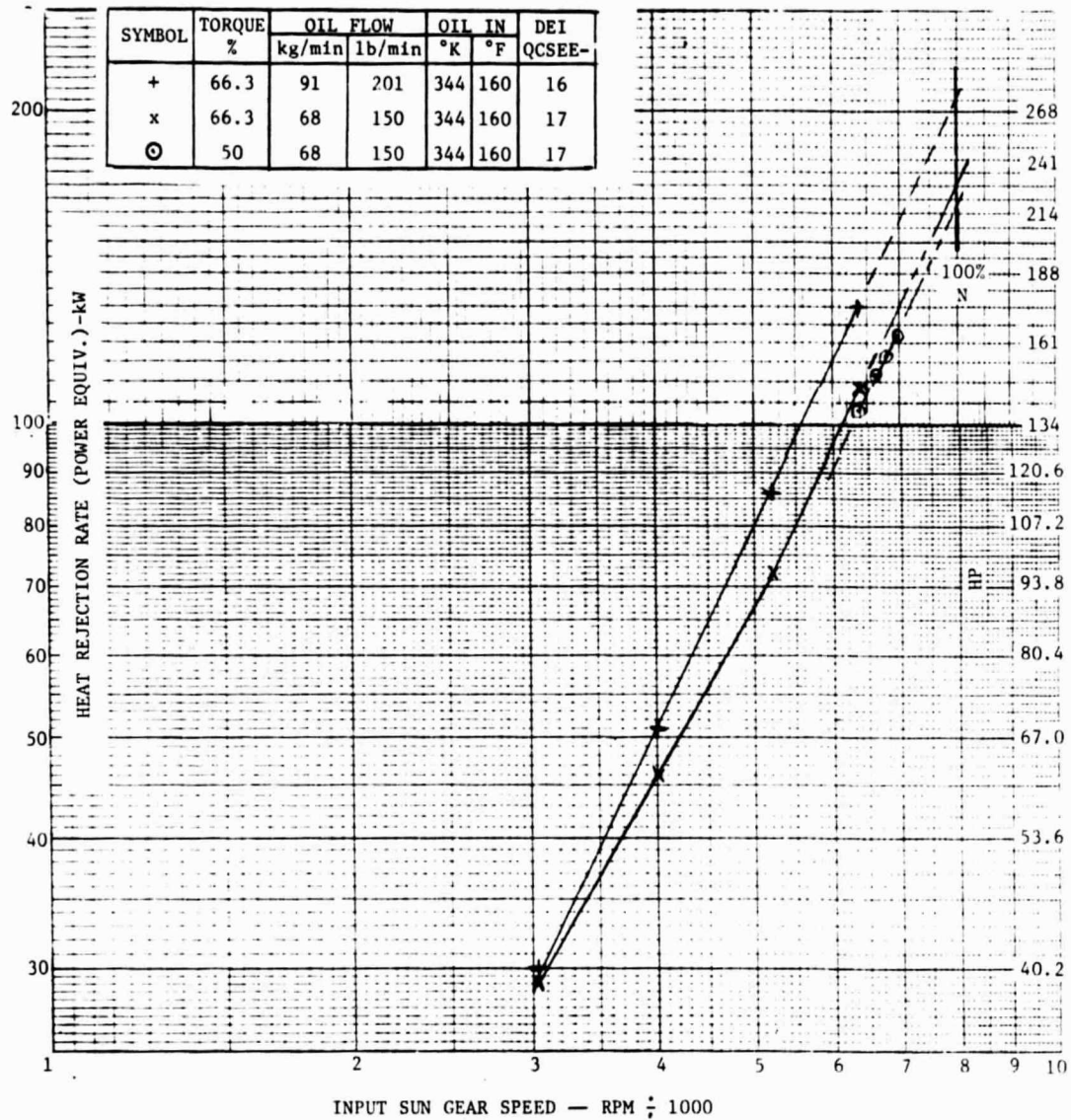


Figure 5.3-18. QCSFE Main Reduction Gear - OTW Test Unit  
Heat Rejection Rate Vs Speed

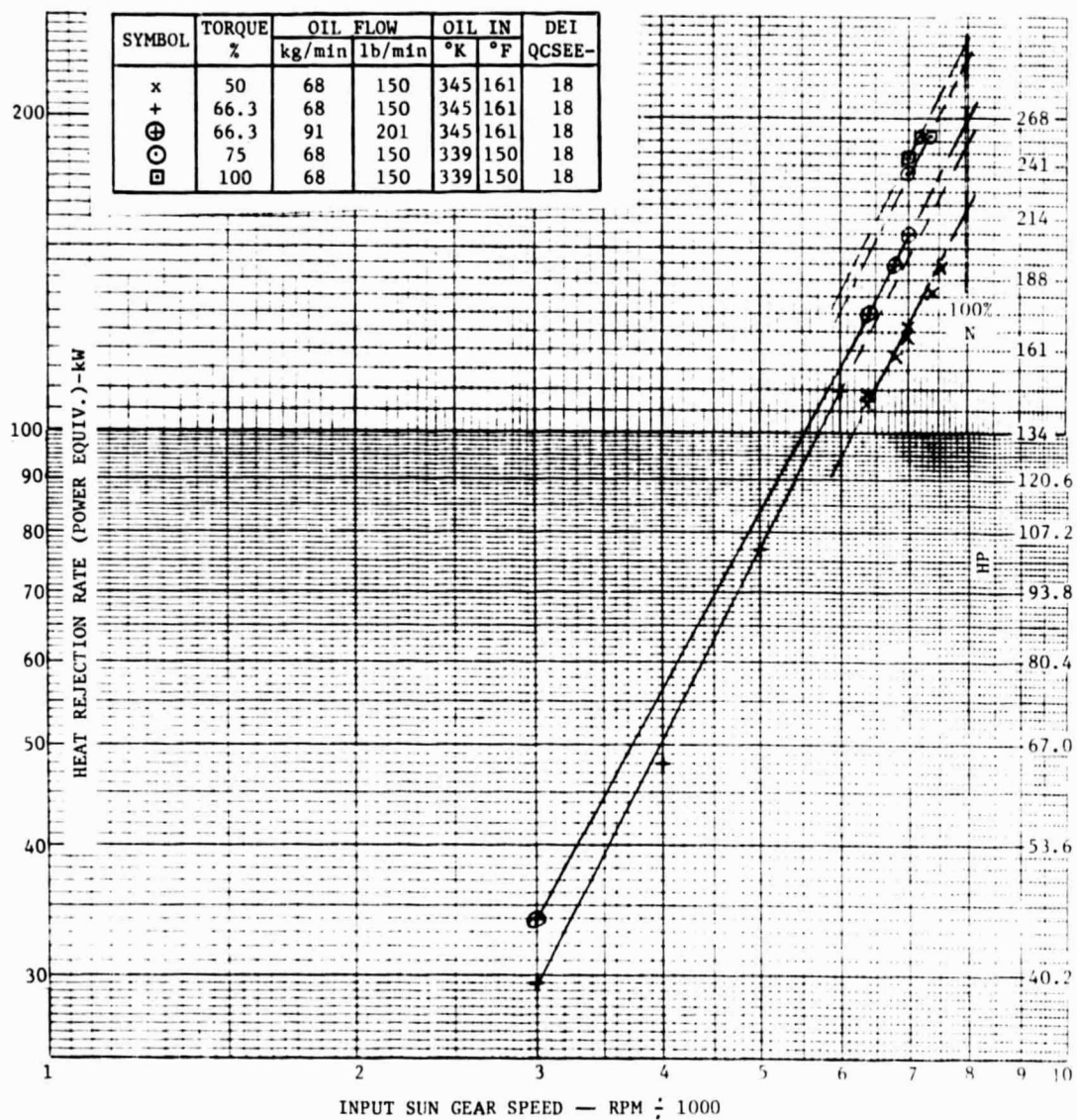


Figure 5.3-19. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - OTW Test Unit  
Heat Rejection Rate Vs Speed



The most significant reduction in heat generation or power loss was accomplished by reduced oil flow to the gear unit.

The test operation during which additional oil was introduced directly into the reduction gear cavity, both inside and outside of the output shaft, to determine if inadequate scavenging from the lower part of the rig was responsible for the oil churning and heat generation produced an increase in heat generation but less than when the same total flow was supplied directly to the reduction gear inlet. Data for the added flows are shown in Table 5-15. At 6400 rpm, 66.3% torque, an increase in the total oil flow from 68 kg/min (150 lb/min) to 91 kg/min (201 lb/min) by adding the oil externally increased the heat rejection rate approximately one-third of that resulting from supplying a full 91 kg/min (200 lb/min) oil flow directly into the reduction gear. This indicates that oil churning by the output shaft is a contributor to the heat generation, but not the major source, at low speed (approximately 80%).

A comparison of 3000 rpm to 7000 rpm operation for DEI QCSEE-17 and QCSEE-18 shows a slightly higher heat rejection rate for the latter. The test parameter changes included removal of the General Electric screen, modification of the oil distribution ratio to the bearings and gears and installation of an oil scavenge pump. During the last test operation approximately 56% of the oil flow was to the gears whereas the amount was only 52% for the preceding test operation.

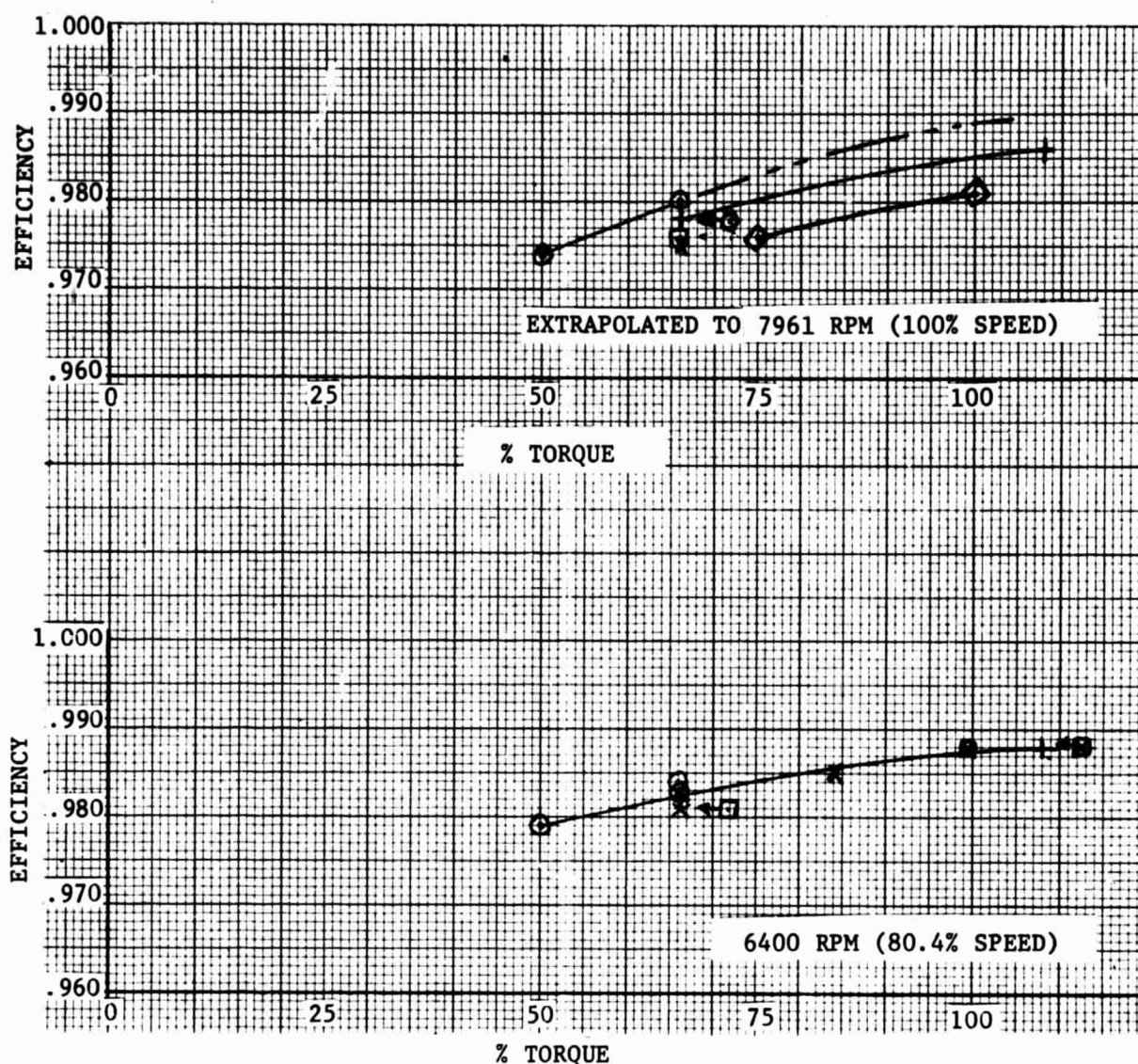
The reduction in the inlet oil temperature from 344°K (160°F) to 339°K (151°F) resulted in a small increase in the heat rejection rate as indicated by the 7366 rpm, 50% torque point data in Table 5-16 and 7359 rpm, 50% torque point in Table 5-17.

The slopes of the heat rejection rate versus speed curves presented by Figures 5.3-17 through 5.3-19 for the various operating conditions appear rather consistent. The curves have been extended to provide 6400 rpm and 7961 rpm data for use in the efficiency calculations.

Calculated efficiency versus percent torque is shown by Figure 5.3-20. The data for the points plotted are shown in Tables 5-18 and 5-19. The 6400 rpm data are mostly actual test points whereas all of the 7961 rpm data are from projections of the heat rejection versus speed curves. The maximum efficiency indicated at 6400 rpm is .988 at the 100% and 108% torques. At 7961 rpm the maximum efficiency point is .986 with an oil flow rate of 91 kg/min (200 lb/min). A projection of the lower oil flow rate data would show a slightly higher efficiency.

The maximum measured mechanical efficiency of 99.1% was obtained at low (approximately 26%) speed (3030 rpm). Measured mechanical efficiency decreased slightly with increased speed and increased slightly with increased torque. The maximum measured high speed, high power OTW mechanical efficiency was 98.7% at 90% speed and 100% torque.

The lower than anticipated efficiency is attributed to the churning of oil trapped in the roughly triangular space between adjacent star gears and the sun gear.



SYMBOL	DEI	OIL FLOW
+	QCSEE-15	91 kg/min @ 344°K (200 lb/min @ 160°F)
x	QCSEE-16	91 kg/min @ 344°K (200 lb/min @ 160°F)
⊠	QCSEE-16	88 kg/min @ 344°K (193 lb/min @ 160°F)
⊙	QCSEE-16	82 kg/min @ 344°K (180 lb/min @ 160°F)
⊖	QCSEE-17 & 18	68 kg/min @ 344°K (150 lb/min @ 160°F)
⊡	QCSEE-18	92 kg/min @ 344°K (202 lb/min @ 160°F)
◇	QCSEE-18	68 kg/min @ 339°K (150 lb/min @ 160°F)

Figure 5.3-20. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - OTW Test Unit  
Efficiency Vs Torque



TABLE 5-18. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - OTW UNIT  
HEAT REJECTION AND EFFICIENCY AT 6400 RPM (80.4% SPEED)

DEI QCSEE No.	Torque  %	Power		Oil In				Heat Rej.		Eff.	Symbol Figure 5.3-20
				Flow		Temp					
		kW	Hp	kg/min	lb/min	°K	°F	kW	Hp		
Ref	100	10141	13594	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	66.3	6720	9008	91	200	344	160	123	165	.982	+
	108.4	11012	14762	91	200	344	160	131	175	.988	+
16	66.3	6720	9008	91	200	344	160	130	174	.981	x
	84.	8534	11440	92	202	345	161	130	174	.985	x
	66.3	6720	9008	82	180	345	161	116	155	.983	⊗
	99.6	10120	13556	88	193	345	161	128	171	.988	⊗
	108.4	11009	14757	91	200	345	161	134	179	.988	x
17	66.3	6720	9008	68	150	345	161	108	145	.984	⊗
	50	5078	6807	68	150	344	160	104	140	.979	⊗
18	66.3	6720	9008	68	150	345	161	110	148	.984	⊗
	50	5078	6807	68	150	345	162	109	146	.979	⊗
	66.3	6720	9008	92	202	345	161	130	174	.981	⊗
	50	5078	6807	68	150	345	161	107	143	.979	⊗

TABLE 5-19. QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - OTW UNIT  
PREDICTED HEAT REJECTION AND EFFICIENCY AT 7961 RPM (100% SPEED)

DEI QCSEE No.	Torque %	Power		Oil In				Heat Rej.		Eff.	Symbol Figure 5.3-20
				Flow		Temp					
		kW	Hp	kg/min	lb/min	°K	°F	kW	Hp		
Ref	100	12615	16910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	66.3	8364	11211	91	200	344	160	185	248	.978	+
	108.4	13675	18330	91	200	344	160	195	261	.986	+
16	66.3	8364	11211	91	200	344	160	205	275	.975	x
17	66.3	8364	11211	68	150	344	160	170	228	.980	⊙
	50	6308	8455	68	150	344	160	162	217	.974	⊙
18	50	6308	8455	68	150	344	160	162	217	.974	⊙
	66.3	8364	11211	68	150	344	160	188	252	.978	⊙
	66.3	8364	11211	92	202	344	160	198	265	.976	⊙
	75.	9461	12683	68	150	339	151	225	302	.976	⬠
	100	12615	16910	68	150	339	151	235	315	.981	⬠

### 5.3.5 Vibratory Characteristics

Back-to-back testing of the QCSEE over-the-wing main reduction gear was conducted using the same basic system as for the under-the-wing reduction gear, preceding section 5.2.5.

The test setup consisted of a dynamometer driving a 1:3.3 speed increaser which drives the back-to-back gear units in the test rig through a torque-meter shaft. Figures 5.3-21 and 5.3-22 show the vibration monitoring instrumentation locations used for this testing.

The maximum observed vibration is shown in Table 5-20. Amplitude, input shaft rpm and predominant frequency are shown. The largest amplitude observed was star gear "wobble" as shown by proximity pickups 4 and 5. The frequency corresponded to ring gear first order. All other amplitudes were significantly lower and were not considered unusual.

TABLE 5-20. MAXIMUM OBSERVED VIBRATION - OTW

Pickup	Input rpm (%)	Amplitude Mils	Predominant Order
Proximity #3 Mid Shaft Radial	7000 (88) 7368 (92.5)	$\pm$ 2.75	Ring, Sun
Proximity #4 Star Gear "Wobble"	7000	$\pm$ 14.0	Ring
Proximity #5 Star Gear "Wobble"	7000	$\pm$ 16.8	Ring
Proximity #12 Input Shaft Axial	7000	$\pm$ 3.04	Sun Dyn, Star
Translational #6 Output F&A(Test Unit)	6400 (80)	$\pm$ 2.96	Dyn, Ring Star, Sun
Translational - Pedestal Vertical	6800 (85)	$\pm$ 3.2	Ring
Translational #1 Input Vertical (Slave)	6400 7000	$\pm$ 1.0	Ring
Translational #2 Input Horizontal(Slave)	7000	$\pm$ 1.98	Ring
Translational #4 Output Vertical (Test)	6400 7368	$\pm$ 0.35	Ring, Star
Translational #5 Output Horizontal(Test)	7368	$\pm$ 1.06	Star

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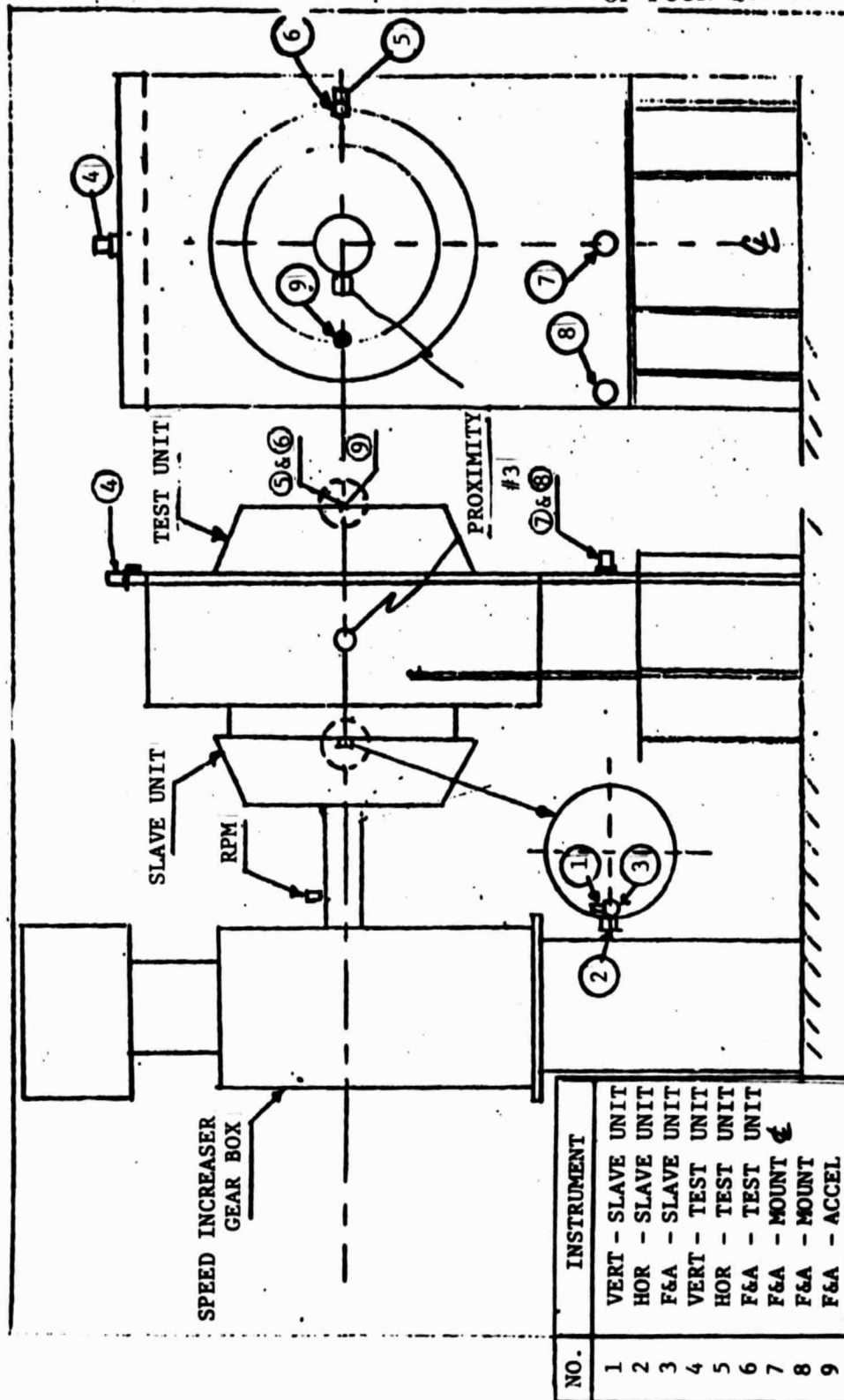


Figure 5.3-21. QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - OTW  
Vibration Instrumentation Locations

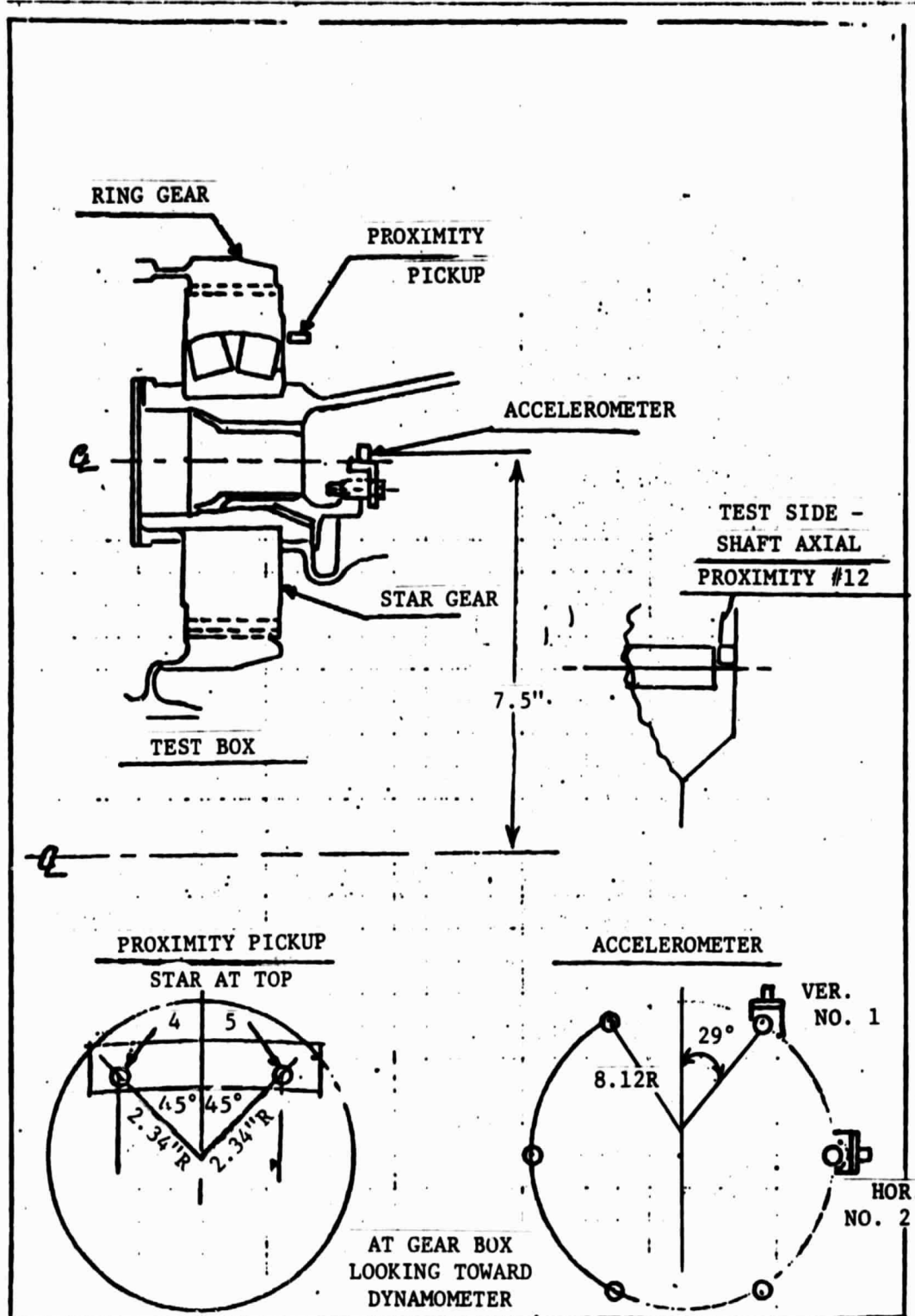


Figure 5.3-22. Main Reduction Gear - QCSEE OTW  
Proximity and Accelerometer Locations

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Star gear "wobble" as shown by proximity pickups 4 and 5 was analyzed in considerable detail in terms of sensitivity to load, speed and frequency of wobble.

Total amplitude at an input shaft speed of 7000 rpm is shown in Table 5-21. These results show that the largest amplitude of about 35 mils occurs at 50% design torque load. Total "wobble" amplitude as a function of input shaft speed is shown in Figure 5.3-23. The maximum amplitude occurs in the range of 7000 to 7300 rpm (88% to 92% speed).

Star gear wobble was further analyzed for frequency content. Results are shown in Table 5-22 and Figure 5.3-24. These results show the major component to be at first order of the ring gear. The next most significant frequency was first order of the star gear rotation with an amplitude one-fourth that of the ring gear order component.

Axial shaft motion relative to the test unit housing is shown in Figure 5.3-25. This also shows maximum response in the range of 7000 to 7300 rpm. The most significant frequency component was first order sun with the test stand drive motor and star gear first orders each contributing about one-half the amplitude of the sun component.

The drive motor vibration is evident in the translational motion of the housing and does not represent axial motion of the sun shaft.

The star gear wobble characteristics were considerably different than those observed for the UTW. It is recommended that this be monitored during engine testing. Wobble may be significantly different because of the difference in ring gear mounting between the engine and the back-to-back test installation.

Vertical, horizontal, forward and aft and mid-shaft vibration amplitudes are shown in Figures 5.3-26 and 5.3-27. Amplitudes of vertical and mid-shaft vibration are essentially the same order of magnitude as for the UTW Reduction Gear. Horizontal and fore and aft magnitudes are also generally similar except in the vicinity of 7000 rpm input shaft speed where the OTW is from 2 to 4 times the UTW magnitudes.

The differences in star gear wobble characteristics at the maximum amplitude condition for the OTW and those reported for the UTW Unit, Section 5.2.5., are shown by the following table.

<u>Major</u>	<u>± Mils</u>	
Component	OTW	UTW
Ring	18.7	5.2
Sun	3.7	5.2
Star	6.6	11.2

Except for the star gear wobble no unusual vibration conditions were observed. Since the ring gear support in the engine differs from that used in the test gear box it is recommended that provision be made to monitor this condition during actual engine testing.

TABLE 5-21. STAR GEAR WOBBLE PROXIMITY PICKUP #5 - OTW		
Total Amplitude @ 7000 RPM (88%)		
Date	% Torque	Total Amplitude - Mils
9-24-76	50	$\pm 17.35$
9-27-76	66	$\pm 9.25$
9-27-76	50	$\pm 16.8$
9-28-76	50	$\pm 14.5$
9-28-76	100	$\pm 9.85$
9-28-76	85	$\pm 10.6$

TABLE 5-22. STAR GEAR WOBBLE PROXIMITY PICKUP #5 - OTW ORDER RESPONSE VS LOAD & SPEED						
<div style="text-align: center;"> <math>\longleftrightarrow</math> Mils <math>\longrightarrow</math> </div>						
RPM	% Torque	Ring	Sun	Sun + Ring	Star	Star + Ring
7000	50	$\pm 13.2$	$\pm 3.7$	$\pm 6.6$	$\pm 5.0$	
7368	50	$\pm 18.7$	$\pm 3.3$	$\pm 3.7$	$\pm 3.3$	
6400	50	$\pm 5.3$	$\pm 0.8$	$\pm 1.1$	$\pm 3.5$	
7000	50	$\pm 8.3$	$\pm 2.4$	$\pm 4.7$	$\pm 3.7$	
7368	50	$\pm 4.7$	$\pm 1.9$	$\pm 4.2$	$\pm 2.6$	
7554	50	$\pm 3.7$	$\pm 1.7$	$\pm 3.7$	$\pm 2.1$	
7000	75	$\pm 9.4$	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 2.6$	
7368	75	$\pm 5.9$	$\pm 1.9$	$\pm 3.3$	$\pm 6.6$	
7000	85	$\pm 10.5$	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 0.7$	$\pm 3.1$	
7000	100	$\pm 7.9$	$\pm 0.6$	$\pm 0.5$	$\pm 1.9$	$\pm 1.1$
7160	100	$\pm 8.3$	$\pm 0.4$	$\pm 0.6$	$\pm 2.4$	$\pm 1.1$



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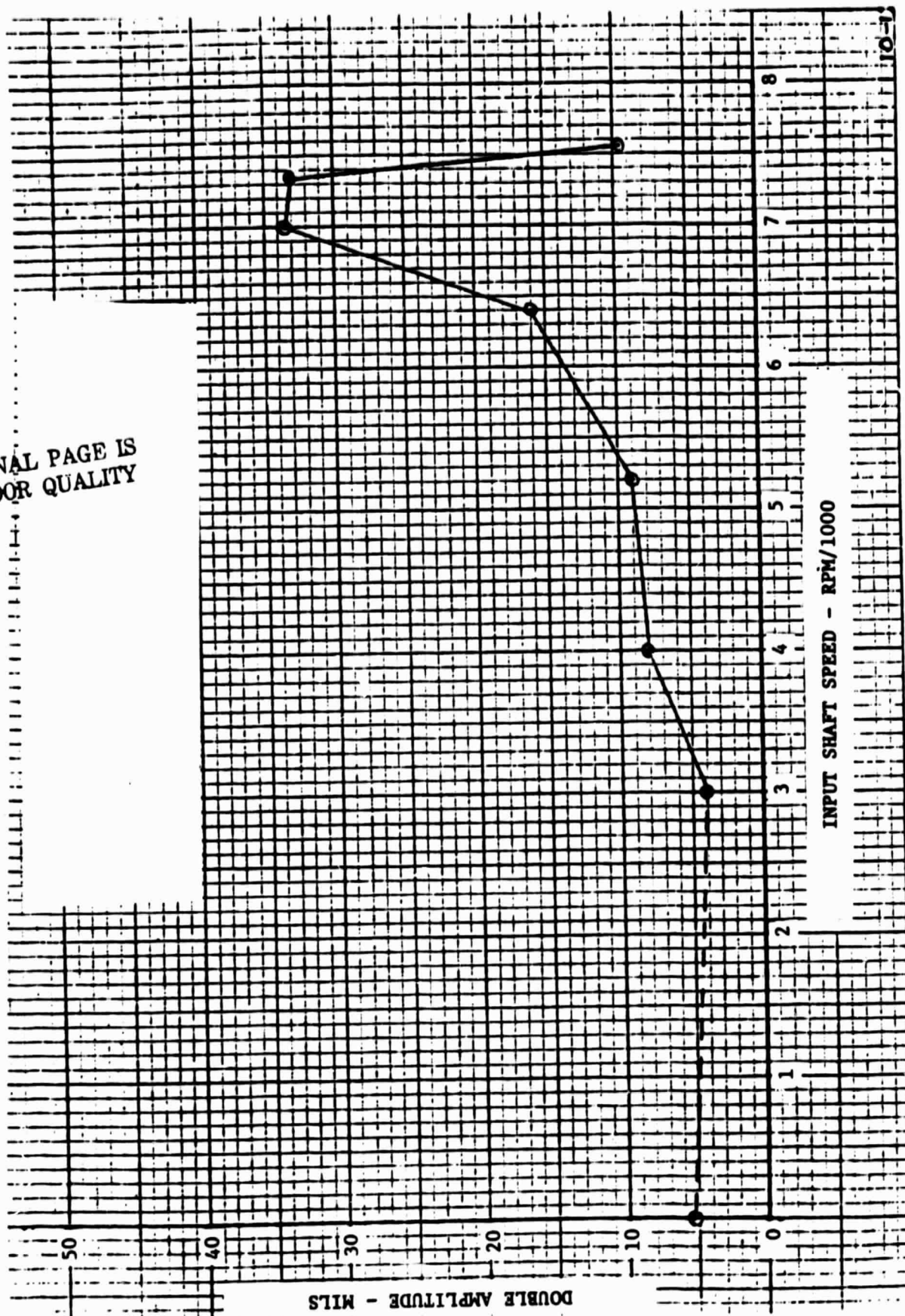


Figure 5.3-23. Proximity Pickup #5 Star Gear Wobble @ Pitch Line  
Maximum Total Amplitude Vs Speed - OTW Test Unit

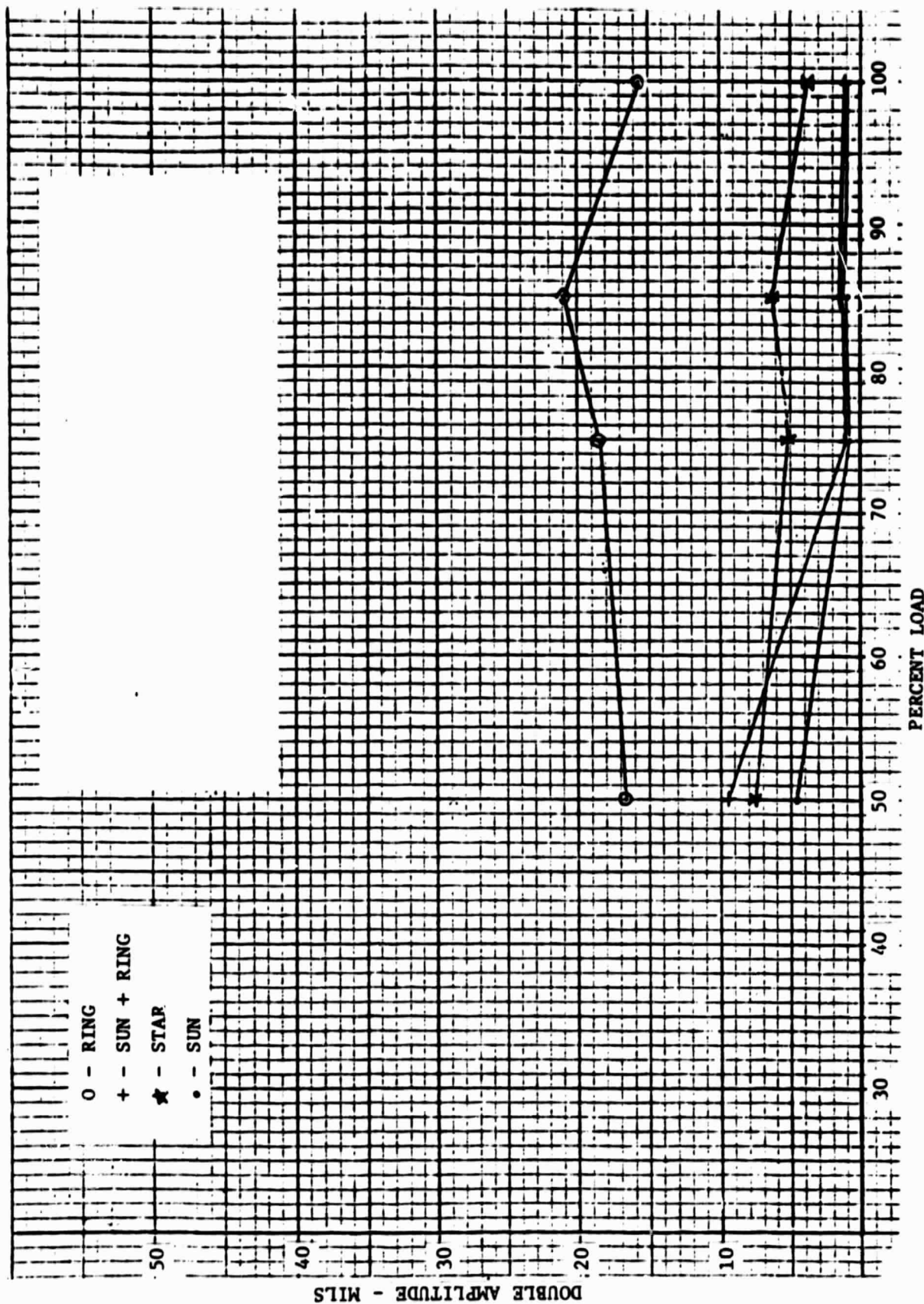


Figure 5.3-24. Proximity Pickup #5 Star Gear Wobble @ 7000 RPM  
Order Amplitude Vs Load - OTW Test Unit



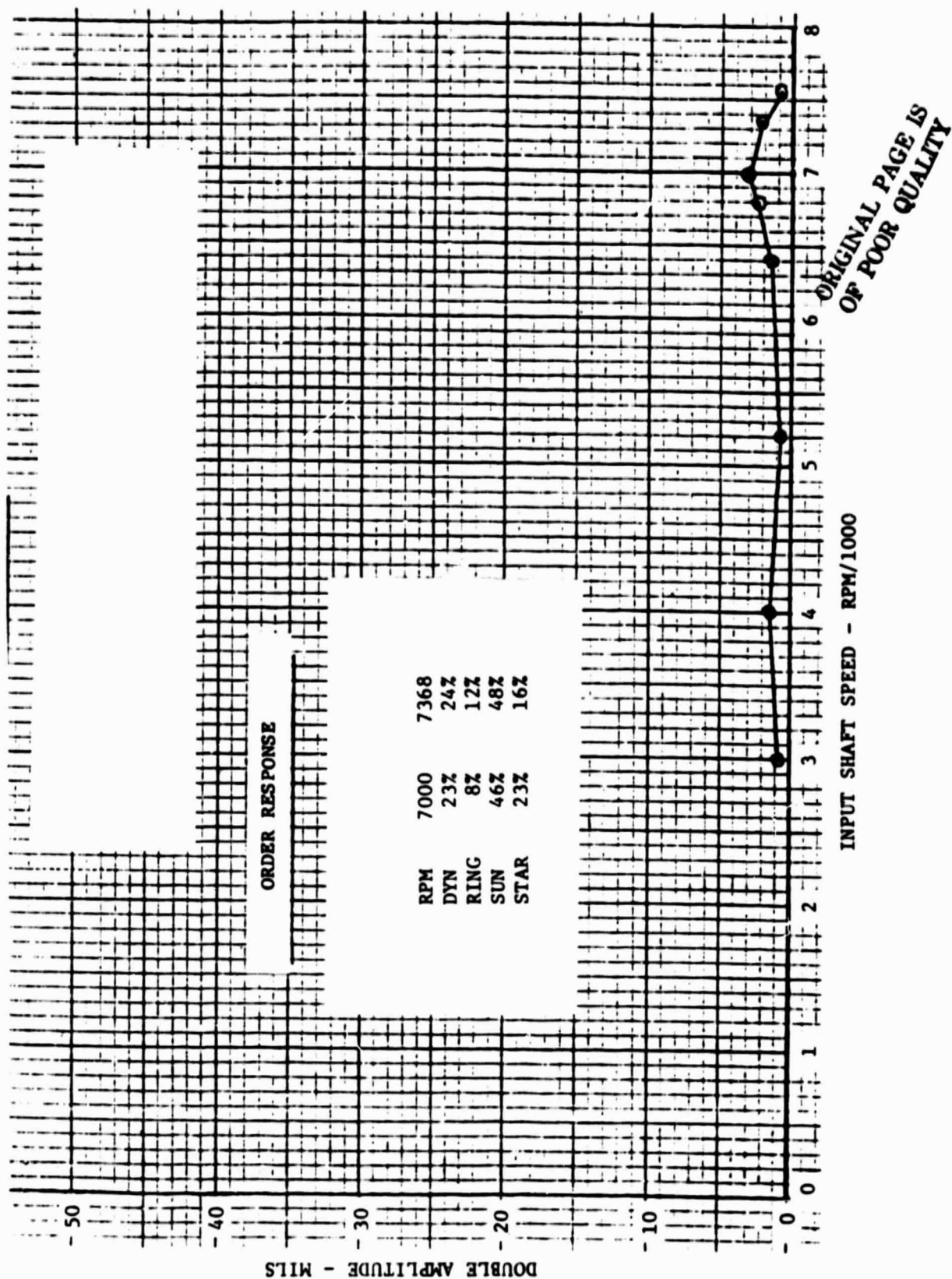


Figure 5.3-25. Proximity Pickup #12 Shaft Axial Motion Relative to Housing Maximum Total Amplitude Vs Input Speed - OTW Test Unit

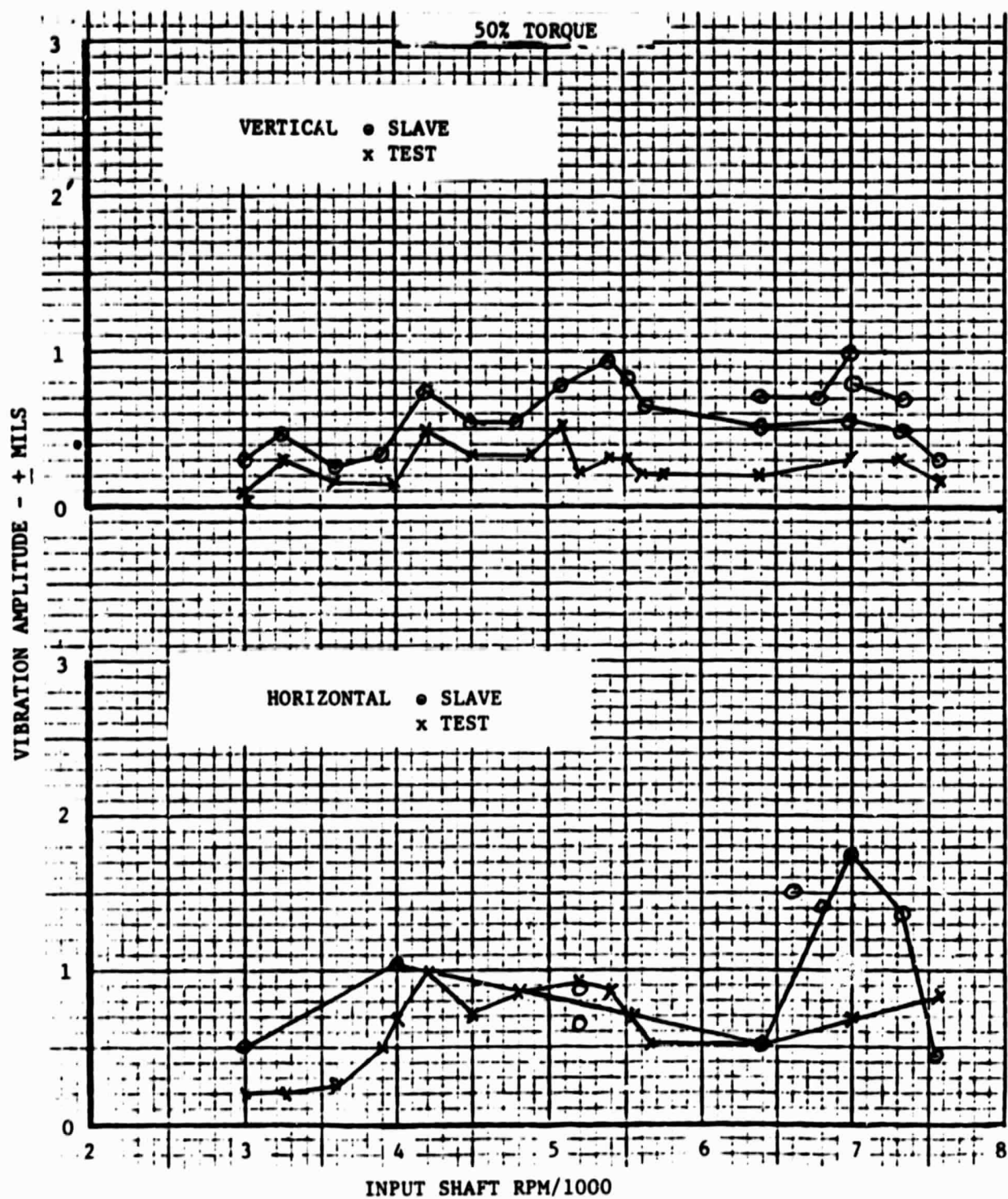


Figure 5.3-26. Main Reduction Gear - QCSEE - OTW  
Vibration Amplitude Vs RPM @ 50% Torque

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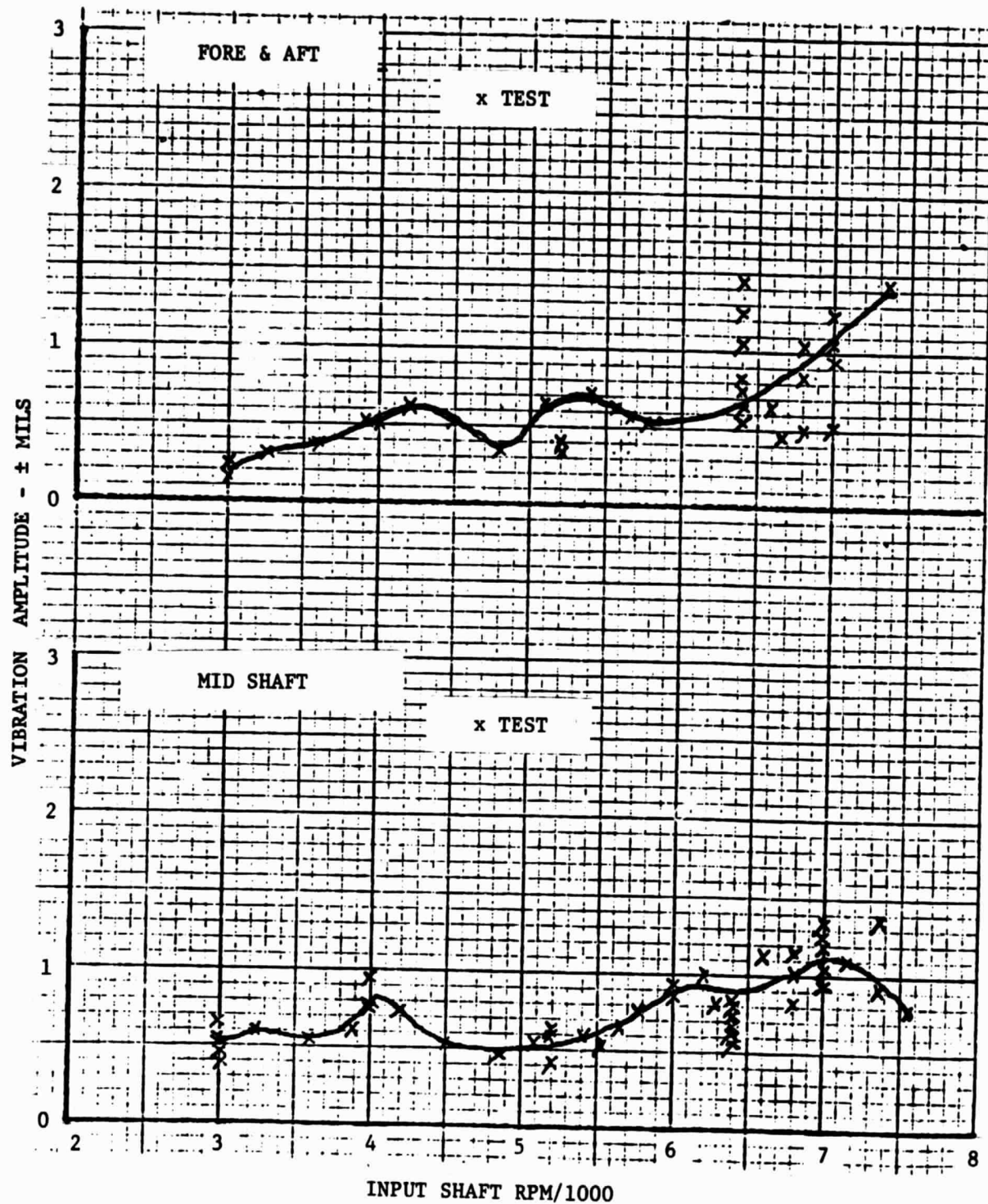


Figure 5.3-27. Main Reduction Gear - QCSEE - OTW  
Vibration Amplitude Vs RPM

### 5.3.6 Post Test Inspection

At the conclusion of the reduction gear testing both the test unit and slave unit were completely disassembled and the following inspections performed.

a. Magnetic particle inspection of the following parts:

- Sun gears
- Ring gears
- Spray tubes
- Star gear supports
- Sun gear couplings

b. Fluorescent penetrant inspection of the following:

- Oil manifold (aluminum)

c. Visual inspection:

- All of the above parts
- Star gears and bearings

d. Measurements

- Star gear, sun gear and ring involute checks

The star gears could not be magnetic particle inspected without disassembly of the bearings, an operation requiring removal of more than half of the rollers from the cage pockets. The rollers in each bearing were visually inspected for indications of skidding at the inner end of the cylindrical surface. One roller was removed from each row of rollers in each bearing for inspection of the inner race for indications of distress. All bearings were found to be in good condition. No evidence of skidding type distress such as was encountered in some UTW unit star gear bearings was found.

No distress indications were found on any reduction gear parts by the magnetic particle or fluorescent penetrant inspections. A pressure test of the modified oil manifold showed leakage around some of the epoxy cement sealed cutout inserts. Since the oil manifold modifications did not show any significant improvement in test operation it has been recommended that the modified part not be installed in the engine.

Measurable wear was found on the flanks near the ends of the star gear teeth although wear at the center of the teeth was negligible, apparent evidence of the star gear wobble. The wear was relatively uniform at three points around the circumference of the gears.

Spectrographic analysis performed on samples of oil taken from the test rig lubrication system at different times during the test operation was of limited value. The concentration of iron was 5, 4 and 10 parts per million (ppm) for three consecutive samples of oil taken during DEI QCSEE-18 test operation. The concentration of other elements in the oil remained relatively constant.

The condition of the OTW reduction gear units was judged acceptable for initial scheduled operation in the experimental engine. Monitoring of the reduction gear operation and inspections as frequently as possible consistent with the engine test program schedule is recommended.

The OTW reduction gears were delivered to General Electric Company, Aircraft Engine Group, at Evendale, Ohio for subsequent installation and test in the QCSEE OTW aircraft turbofan development engine.

#### 5.4 Correlation of UTW and OTW Unit Performance

The general performance characteristics of the UTW and OTW reduction gears are similar. Differences in heat generation, bearing temperatures and efficiency are attributed to higher star gear speeds, higher gear pitch line velocities, smaller space between the star gears and the resultant entrapment of oil and increased oil churning in the OTW unit.

Bearing performance was acceptable although the UTW unit appeared to be marginal at some unidentified operating condition.

Gear tooth dynamic contact patterns were similar for both units.

The oil flow rate selected for the UTW was adequate although a lower flow rate may have been acceptable. The lowered flow rates for the OTW unit were acceptable for the conditions of operation.

The heat rejection rates were influenced more by speed than power and consequently the OTW unit with a higher output speed and gear pitch line velocity showed higher heat rejection and lower mechanical efficiency for comparable input speed and power.

The most significant vibratory characteristic identified is the star gear "wobble" which appeared to be more severe in the OTW unit than in the UTW unit. The factor directly influencing the star gears was not identifiable.



## 6.0 CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1 UTW Main Reduction Gears

UTW main reduction gears accumulated a total operating time of about 48.8 hours in the Hopkinson back-to-back test rig.

- a. Satisfactory UTW maximum power operation was demonstrated at 100% design speed with 125% torque load, while transmitting a total power of 12,172 kW (16,316 hp).
- b. Satisfactory maximum speed operation was demonstrated with 50% torque load up to 105% design speed, corresponding to a maximum gear pitch line velocity of 103 m/s (20,360 fpm), and a maximum star gear spherical roller bearing DN of  $0.79 \times 10^6$  (based on bearing bore (stationary) in millimeters and outer race rotational speed in rpm).
- c. UTW unit oil out temperature at 100% speed (7781 rpm), 100% power and 80 kg/min (177 lb/min) oil flow at 344°K (160°F) inlet temperature, based on test data shown in Table 5-2, is approximately 382°K (230°F).
- d. UTW unit star gear bearing inner race temperature under above conditions is approximately 380°K (225°F), indicating probable churning of the oil after it leaves the bearing.
- e. UTW unit mechanical efficiency under the above conditions is 98.9%. Oil churning is the probable major contributor to power loss or reduced efficiency.
- f. At 125% power and conditions otherwise same as above, the UTW unit oil and bearing temperatures increase approximately 1°K (2°F) and mechanical efficiency is 99.1%. Overall reduction gear efficiency increases with increased torque up to 125% design torque. Power losses based on oil heat rejection rates are more dependent on speed than torque.
- g. No natural frequencies were observed that significantly affect operation of the UTW reduction gear as operated in the test rig.
- h. An observed star gear axial motion or "wobble" condition showed a maximum amplitude of about 15 mils (D.A.) at approximately 7500 rpm input shaft speed with 50% torque but decreased as speed increased. Star gear "wobble" motion also decreased with increasing transmitted torque. Predominant "wobble" frequency correlates with one per rev. of star gear rotational speed. Factors influencing the star gear "wobble" were not positively identified.

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## 6.2 OTW Main Reduction Gears

OTW main reduction gears accumulated a total operating time of about 36 hours in the Hopkinson back-to-back test ring.

- a. Satisfactory OTW maximum power operation was demonstrated at 90% design speed with 100% design torque, while transmitting a total power of 11,342 kW (15,204 hp).
- b. Test rig power limitations restricted high speed, high power OTW operation.
- c. Satisfactory OTW maximum speed operation was demonstrated with 50% torque load up to 95% design speed, corresponding to a maximum gear pitch line velocity of 112 m/s (22,300 fpm), and a maximum star gear spherical roller bearing DN of  $0.85 \times 10^6$ .
- d. OTW unit oil out temperature at 100% speed (7960 rpm), 100% power and 91 kg/min (200 lb/min) oil flow at 344°K (160°F) inlet temperature, based on projection of test data as shown by Figure 5.3-6, is approximately 410°K (279°F). Decreasing inlet oil flow by about 25% to 68 kg/min (150 lb/min) would result in a projected oil outlet temperature of about 420°K (296°F), which is extremely high.
- e. OTW unit star gear bearing inner race temperature under the design conditions in d. above is estimated to be approximately 5°K (9°F) lower than the oil temperature or 405°K (270°F) based on data shown in Figures 5.3-13 and 5.3-14. Decreasing the inlet oil temperature approximately 5°K (10°F) to 343°K (150°F) resulted in an average bearing temperature rise of about 2.2°K (4°F).
- f. Maximum measured high speed, high power mechanical efficiency was 98.7% at 90% speed and 100% torque. Measured mechanical efficiency decreased slightly with increasing speed and increased slightly with increasing torque. The slightly lower than anticipated mechanical efficiency is attributed to the excessive churning of the oil in the roughly triangular area between adjacent star gears and the sun gear.
- g. No natural frequencies were observed that significantly affect operation of the OTW reduction gear as operated in the test rig.
- h. An observed OTW star gear axial motion or "wobble" condition showed greatest amplitude of about 35 mils (D.A.) at approximately 7000 to 7300 rpm (88 to 92% N) input shaft speed with 50% torque, but decreased rapidly as speed increased. Predominate "wobble" frequency correlates with a one per rev of the ring gear rotational speed. OTW star gear "wobble" appears to be more severe than was the UTW. As noted for the UTW unit, factors influencing the OTW unit star gear "wobble" were not positively identified.

- i. OTW unit operated satisfactorily in the test rig at 7000 rpm, (88% N), 100% torque and a reduced oil flow of 68 kg/min (150 lb/min) at 339°K (151°F) inlet temperature.
- j. Gear scoring was not apparent from any of the test rig operation.



## 7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Monitor bearing temperatures, reduction gear vibratory characteristics and star gear "wobble" during engine operation for correlation with the test rig operating experience.
2. Supply 91 kg/min (200 lb/min) oil flow at 338°K (150°F) to the OTW reduction gear in the engine.
3. Conduct development effort to identify and analyze factors influencing the star gear "wobble".
4. Conduct development effort to devise and test methods for directing the oil from the sun gear/star gear area to reduce oil churning and heat generation and improve efficiency.
5. Continue investigation to determine the minimum oil flow required for satisfactory lubrication of the gears.

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## 8.0 REFERENCES

1. Quiet Clean Short-haul Experimental Engine (QCSEE) Under-the-Wing (UTW) Final Design Report, NASA CR-134847.
2. Quiet Clean Short-haul Experimental Engine (QCSEE) Over-the-Wing (OTW) Final Design Report, NASA CR-134848.
3. General Electric Company, Aircraft Engine Group Specification M50TF1672-S1 dated September 9, 1975, Gear Assembly, Speed Decreaser.
4. Quiet Clean Short-haul Experimental Engine (QCSEE) Main Reduction Gears Detailed Design Final Report, NASA CR-134872.
5. Quiet Clean Short-haul Experimental Engine (QCSEE) Main Reduction Gears Bearing Development Program Final Report, NASA CR-134890.

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APPENDIX A

ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE  
QCSEE A-1, UTW STAR GEAR  
AND SUPPORT SUBASSEMBLY

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QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - UTW UNIT

ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE  
FOR  
UTW STAR GEAR AND SUPPORT SUBASSEMBLY

DATE: OCT. 31 1975

APPROVALS:

Design

Assembly

Test

Test Equipment

Instrumentation

Project

*G. J. [Signature]*

POWER SYSTEMS GROUP  
CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION  
WOOD-RIDGE, N. J.

QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - UTW UNIT**Assembly Procedure for Star Gear and Support Subassembly  
(for Test Rig Operation)****1. Parts Required:****1.1 Reduction Gear Hardware:**

Reference: LS 34810 Layout and Bill of Material No. 210

<u>Det. No.</u>	<u>Part Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
32	MS9388-011	O-Ring	6	
6	MS9388-029	O-Ring	6	
26	MS9388-032	O-Ring	6	
15	MS9557-12	Bolt	6	
16	AN960C416L	Washer	6	
28	764D107	Bolt	12	
29	2067D960	Tablock	12	
31	185144	Spray Bar	6	
25	185147	Oil Sleeve	6	
			(Note 1)	
18	185148	Brg. Nut	6	
19	185149	Nut Lock Ring	6	
5	185151	O-Ring	1	
8	185152	O-Ring	1	
20	185154	Retaining Ring	6	
21	185155	Retaining Ring	6	
3	185157	Star Gear & Brg. (See 2.2)	6	
A2	490640	Oil Manifold Assy.	1	
A1	490643	Star Gear Support Assy.	1	

Note 1: Two pieces P/N 185147 replace two pieces P/N 185179 for  
test rig operation.

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- 2.4 Place P/N 490643 support on bench with trunnions up.  
Chill trunnions with dry ice.
- 2.5 Heat the gear and bearing units in oven to 250°F.
- 2.6 With bearing S/N facing up, place gear and bearing on chilled trunnion making sure that bearing inner race face is seated against the trunnion shoulder.
- 2.7 Repeat for remaining gear and bearing units.  
Record bearing S/N, trunnion location, bearing internal radial looseness code appearing on the bearing and the bearing bore (Quality Lab Report).

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<u>Trunnion No.</u>	<u>Src. S/N</u>	<u>IRL</u>	<u>Bore</u>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

- 2.8 Place thermocouple instrumented P/N 185150 simulated VPM support on the trunnions.
- 2.9 Install P/N 185148 bearing nuts and tighten to 375-415 ft-lbs torque. Inspect between bearing face and support shoulder with .001 feeler gage to verify that bearing is against the shoulder.
- 2.10 Install P/N 185149 nut lock rings and P/N 185154 retaining rings. Check that retaining rings are fully seated in the groove.
- 2.11 Install P/N MS9385-029 O-rings in smaller diameter grooves and P/N MS9388-032 O-rings in larger diameter grooves on the P/N 185147 oil sleeves. Coat O-rings with Lubriplate grease before installing.
- 2.12 Insert an oil sleeve with O-rings in each trunnion and install P/N 185155 retaining rings. Check that retaining rings are fully seated in the groove.
- 2.13 Assemble a P/N MS9388-011 O-ring on each of the six P/N 185144 spray bars. Lubricate O-ring with Lubriplate grease before installing.

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## 1.2 Test Rig Parts

Reference: LS 34822 and Bill of Material No. 212

Det. No.	Part Number	Name	Quantity
93	185150	Simulated VPM Support (Instrumented per ES 164342)	1
15	185187	Pilot Ring	1
16	185213	nut Ring	1
	185235	Cover Plate	2
		Gasket (make at Assy.)	2
117	MS35456-35	Screw	3
	7640107	Bolt	4
	20670960	Tablock	4

## 2.0 Assembly Instructions

References: Dwgs. 490644, 490645, LS 34822 and T/L 244

2.1 Clean all parts thoroughly, check all passages and recesses and protect in plastic bags until ready to be used.

2.2 Select 6 P/N 185157 gear and bearing units having approximately the same internal radial looseness.

2.3 Number the star gear trunnions on P/N 490643 star gear support assembly starting with No. 1 at the 12 o'clock position (approx. in line with the offset hole in the mounting flange) and proceeding counterclockwise. Vibroetch number on O.D. of bearing back-up flange. Record trunnion diameters (Quality Lab Report). Record support serial number.

Support S/Li \_\_\_\_\_

Trunnion No.	Trunnion Dia.
1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____
6	_____

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QCSEE A-1

- 2.14 Assemble the six spray bars into the P/N 490640 oil manifold using the 2067D960 tablocks and 764D107 bolts. Bolt torque is 80-85 in-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.15 Install P/N 185151 O-Ring in the larger diameter groove and P/N 185152 O-Ring in the smaller diameter groove of P/N 490640 oil manifold. Coat O-Rings with Lubriplate grease before installing. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.16 Invert star gear support and install oil manifold. Attach with the P/N MS9557-12 bolts and AN960C416L washers. Bolt torque is 80-85 in-lb. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.17 Attach P/N 185187 pilot ring using P/N 185213 nut ring and the three MS 35456-35 screws in locations shown on LS 34822, sheet 1. Torque is 120-130 in-lb. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.18 Install compression fitting in P/N 185187 pilot ring and thread thermocouple leads through the fitting. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.19 Install P/N 185235 plates with gasket on the two opening pads on the oil supply side of the oil manifold. Use two P/N 764D107 bolts and two 2067D960 tablocks per plate. Bolt torque is 80-85 in-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.20 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination while awaiting installation into the test rig. \_\_\_\_\_



APPENDIX B

ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE QCSEE A-2,  
UTW SUN GEAR SUBASSEMBLY

QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - UTW UNIT

Assembly Procedure  
for  
UTW Sun Gear Subassembly

DATE: OCT. 31 1975

APPROVALS:

Design  
Assembly  
Test  
Test Equipment  
Instrumentation  
Project *L. J. [unclear]*

Power System Group  
Curtiss-Wright Corporation  
Wood-Ridge, N. J.

QCSEE Main Reduction Gear - UTW Unit

Assembly Procedure for Sun Gear Subassembly  
(For Test Rig operation)

1. Parts required (for one sun gear assembly)

1.1 Reduction Gear Hardware:  
(Reference: LS 34810 and Bill of Material No. 210)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Part Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Check</u>
A5	490642	Sun Gear Assembly	1	_____
22	185146	Ring, Sun Gear & Coupling Lock	1	_____
23	185140	Coupling, Turbine Output Shaft	1	_____
9	675D4	Bolt (.3125-24 UNJF-3A)	32	_____
10	185153	Nut (.3125-24 UNJF-3B)	32	_____
33	MS9677-09	Bolt (.250-28 UNJF-3A)	4	_____

Rig parts: (Reference LS 34822 and Bill of Material No. 212)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Part Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Check</u>
46	185174	Coupling, Turbine Shaft Input	1	_____

1.2 Clean all parts thoroughly

1.3 Assemble the P/N 490642 sun gear assembly on the P/N 185140 coupling, engaging the splines such that the ellipse mark on the internal spline tooth end face of the P/N 490642 sun gear assembly is between the two ellipse marks on the external spline teeth end face of the P/N 185140 coupling.

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QCSEE A-2

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- |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |       |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| 1.4 | Install the P/N 185146 lock ring on the P/N 185140 coupling by inserting the eight internal lugs on P/N 185146 lock ring through the eight external slots in the spline teeth of P/N 185140 coupling until the lugs on the P/N 185146 lock ring are engaged in the O.D. groove in the P/N 185140 coupling. Rotate the P/N 185146 lock ring until the offset hole in the flange of the P/N 185146 lock ring is aligned with the offset hole in the flange of the P/N 490642 sun gear assembly. | _____ |
| 1.5 | Install the four P/N MS9677-09 bolts to fasten the P/N 185146 lock ring to the P/N 490642 sun gear assembly, and torque the bolts to 80-85 in.-lbs.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | _____ |
| 1.6 | Install the P/N 185174 coupling on the P/N 185140 coupling with the internal splined hub of the P/N 185174 coupling projecting through the I.D. of the P/N 185140 coupling. Use thirty-two P/N 675D4 bolts and thirty-two P/N 185153 nuts to fasten the two couplings at the large flange faces. Torque the nuts to 435-441 in.-lbs.                                                                                                                                                          | _____ |
| 1.7 | Unless otherwise noted, lubricate parts at assembly with MIL-L-23699 oil.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | _____ |
| 1.8 | Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination while awaiting installation into the test rig.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | _____ |

APPENDIX C

ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE QCSEE A-3,  
UTW UNIT TEST RIG

QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - UTW UNIT

ASSEMBLY PROCEDURE  
FOR  
UTW UNIT TEST RIG

DATE: OCT. 31 1975

APPROVALS:

Design

Assembly

Test

Test Equipment

Instrumentation

Project

POWER SYSTEMS GROUP  
CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION  
WOOD-RIDGE, N. J.

QCSEE MAIN REDUCTION GEAR - UTW UNIT

## Assembly Procedure for UTW Test Rig (for Test Rig Operation)

## 1.0 Main Housing Sub-Assembly

Rig Parts: (Reference LS34822 and Bill of Material No. 212)

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
74	185191	Bearing (Kaydon)	1	
5	185201	Cyl. Support, Front	1	
35	185202	Brg. Retainer	1	
A2	490657	Intermed. Hsg. & Flange Assy.	1	
A1	490661	Center Hsg. & Support Assy.	1	
109	RA011205C104	Bolt, 3/8- <del>16</del> x 1-1/4	54	
112	RA021205P112	Bolt, 3/8- <del>24</del> x 1-3/4	20	
127	RA301209C00C	Lock Washer, 3/8	54	
222	2067D970	Tablock Washer	10	
70	185195	O-Ring, 26.000 I.D. x .139 CS	1	
219	RA570809C006	Dowel Pin, 1/8 O.D. x 3/8 Lg.	4	

Assembly Fixtures:

928619-7	Support Legs (Channel)	2
928619-1	Support Legs (Tubular)-30"	2
928619-4	Support Legs (Tubular)-33 7/8"	2
	Bolt - 3/4-10 x 2-1/2	2
	Bolt - 7/16-14 x 2-1/2	4
	Bolt - 3/4-10 x 1-1/2	4
	Nut - 3/4-10	4
AN960-416	Washer - 3/4 Bolt Size	10
	Washer - 7/16 Bolt Size	4

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- 1.1 Clean all parts thoroughly
- 1.2 Raise the P/N 490661 Center Hsg. and Flange Assy. and attach channel support legs to base. The hole 28-3/8 inches from the end of the channel mates with the hole in the outer flange of the base on the lifting plate end of the housing. The channels bolt to outermost holes in the transverse base members using the 3/4-10 x 1-1/2 bolts and 3/4-10 nuts.
- 1.3 Attach the two P/N 928619-1 30" long tubular legs to the anti-drive end side of the lifting plate using the two 3/4-10 x 2-1/2 bolts and two 3/4 plain washers.
- 1.4 Attach the two P/N 928619-4 33-7/8 long tubular legs to the drive end side of two hydraulic cylinder attachment arms on the upper side of the housing using two 7/16-14 x 2 1/2 bolts and two 7/16 plain washers for each leg.
- 1.5 Position housing with axis vertical and anti-drive end down.
- 1.6 Assemble P/N 185191 bearing into P/N 185202(ND) bearing retainer. Lubricate bearing I.D. with Lubriplate grease and press into P/N 185202(ND) bearing retainer (Fit is .0000-.0025 tight.)
- 1.7 Install P/N 185195 O-Ring (26.000 I.D. x .139 CS) in the groove in P/N 490661(ND) center housing and support assembly. Coat the O-Ring surface, and the face of the P/N 490661 center housing and support assembly that mates with the P/N 185201(ND) cylinder front support with lubriplate grease.
- 1.8 Install the P/N 185201(ND) cylinder front support on the P/N 490661(ND) center housing and support assembly.
- 1.9 Coat the P/N 185191 bearing O.D. with Lubriplate grease and install the P/N 185202(ND) bearing retainer, with P/N 185191 bearing installed, into the P/N 185201(ND) cylinder front support (Fit is .0000-.0026 loose).
- 1.10 Install four P/N RA570809C006 dowels in the P/N 490661 center housing and support assembly.
- 1.11 Install twenty P/N RA021205P112 bolts and ten P/N 2067D970 tablock washers to attach the P/N 185202(ND) bearing retainer to the P/N 490661 center housing and support assembly. Leave the two holes at the top & two holes at the bottom of the P/N 490661 center housing and support assembly open for subsequent attachment of the P/N 490665 brush block housing bracket assemblies. Torque the twenty bolts to 215-235 in.-lbs.



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- 1.12 Attach the P/N 490657(ND) intermediate housing and flange assembly to the P/N 185201(ND) cylinder front support using fifty-four P/N RA011205C104 bolts (3/8-16 x 1-1/4 Lg.) and P/N RA301209C000 spring lockwashers (3/8 dia. bolt). Torque bolts to 190-210 in.-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.13 Check for free rotation of the P/N 490657(ND) intermediate housing, with P/N 185201(ND) cylinder front support attached, relative to the P/N 490661(ND) center housing and support assembly. \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.14 Unless otherwise noted lubricate parts at assembly with MIL-L-23699 oil. \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.15 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if waiting for subassemblies for installation in the test rig. \_\_\_\_\_

2.0 Intermediate Bearings Sub-Assembly

Fig Parts: (Reference LS34822 and Bill of Material No. 212)

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
45	185181	Support, Intermediate Bearing	1	
73	185190	Bearing (SKF No. 7621 CTC/C78/G5) *	2	
40	185207	Spacer, Center Bearing Inner	1	
82	185199	Shim, Washer	1	
83	185186	Washer, Wave Spring	1	
60	185200	Washer, Cuplock (6.6250-12)	1	
55	185203	Nut, Spanner (6.6250-12)	1	

Note: P/N 185206 Spacer, Center Bearing Outer, Item 41 is not to be used.

\* N-D QOL21DTL7A Optional

- |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |              |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <u>Check</u> |
| 2.1 | Clean all parts thoroughly.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | _____        |
| 2.2 | Measure width of P/N 185190 bearings inner races (both bearings), and width of P/N 185207 center bearing inner spacer.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | _____        |
| 2.3 | Measure length of <del>6.3000-6.2990</del> bore for bearings, spacer and shim washer in P/N 185181 support (B/P is 3.066-3.062).                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | _____        |
| 2.4 | Measure height of P/N 185186 wave spring washer with a 500 lb. load imposed axially.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | _____        |
| 2.5 | Subtract sum of measurements of 2.2 and 2.4 from measurement of 2.3 above                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | _____        |
| 2.6 | Grind thickness of P/N 185199 shim (B/P .21) to the dimension obtained in 2.5 above. Remove material from the face opposite the counterbore face.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | _____        |
| 2.7 | Install first P/N 185190 bearing in the P/N 185181 support with the outer race counterbore inward, the P/N 185207 spacer, the second P/N 185190 bearing with the outer race counterbore facing the first bearing, the P/N 185199 shim washer with the counterbored face contacting the second bearing outer race, the P/N 185186 wave spring washer, the P/N 185200 |              |

- 2 -

cuplock washer, and the P/N 185203 spanner nut. Tighten the spanner nut using P/N CW928609 wrench. Crimp the cuplock washer into the spanner nut scallops at one place. (The fit of the bearings O.D. in the support I.D. is 0.0001L. - 0.0011L.)

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2.8 Unless otherwise noted lubricate part at assembly with MIL-L-23699 Oil.

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2.9 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting further rig assembly.

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3.0 Turbine Input Shaft and Bearings Sub-Assembly

Rig Parts: (Reference LS34822 and Bill of Material No. 212)

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
44	185198	Turbine Input Shaft	1	
39	185223	Center Bearing Front Spacer	1	
Para 2.0	-	Intermediate Bearings Sub-Assembly	1	
38	185212	Rear Coupling Spacer	1	
71	185188	Bearing, Roller (SKF)-Inner Race Only	1	
58	185216	Washer, Cuplock	1	
53	185205	Nut, Spanner (3.6250-12)	1	
52	185204	Nut, Spanner (2.9330-12)	2	

Assembly Fixtures:

CW-928615	Support and Alignment Plate-Input Shaft	1	
CW-928611	Turbine Input Shaft Dummy Coupling	1	

Check

- 3.1 Clean all parts thoroughly. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.2 Install P/N CW-928615 support and alignment plate on the P/N 185198 turbine input shaft. The fixture pilots on the input shaft journal O.D. (for P/N 185189 ball bearing) with the hub of the fixture toward the input shaft shoulder (Ref. LS34822 sheet 4). \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.3 Install the P/N 185204 spanner nut on the input shaft and tighten to retain the P/N CW-928615 fixture (Ref. LS34822 sheet 4). \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.4 Position the input shaft, with fixture attached, on the 40 K gearbox assembly table with the input end of the shaft down and the fixture plate resting on the assembly table. Clamp the fixture plate to the assembly table using "C" clamps. \_\_\_\_\_

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- 3.5 Install the P/N 185223 center bearing front spacer on the P/N 185198 turbine input shaft with the three .067 diameter jet holes directed away from the shaft shoulder and toward the bearing. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.6 Heat the intermediate bearings and support sub-assembly, as assembled per paragraph 2.0, to 250°F and install on the input shaft and seat on the P/N 185223 spacer (Bearings I.D. to shaft O.D. fit is 0.0005 tight - 0.0014 tight). \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.7 Install the P/N 185212 rear coupling spacer with the slinger flange and three .067 diameter oil jet holes directed toward the intermediate bearing. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.8 Install the P/N CW-928611 turbine input shaft dummy coupling with the I.D. counterbored end toward the P/N 185212 coupling. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.9 Install the P/N 185216 cuplock washer with the two tangs engaging the two slots in P/N 185198 shaft, and install the P/N 185205 spanner nut. Tighten the nut snugly using P/N CW-928606 spanner wrench. Do not crimp the cuplock washer. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.10 Heat the P/N 185188 bearing inner race to 250°F and install the inner race onto the P/N 185198 shaft and seat inner race against the shaft shoulder. (Fit is .0001 tight - .0014 tight). \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.11 Install the P/N 185204 spanner nut on the P/N 185198 input shaft and tighten the nut to retain the P/N 185188 bearing inner race. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.12 Unless otherwise noted lubricate parts at assembly with MIL-L-23699 oil. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.13 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting further rig assembly. \_\_\_\_\_

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## 4.0 Input shaft and front output shaft sub-assembly

Req Parts: (Reference LS-34822 and Bill of Material No. 212)

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
A10	490653	Output Shaft Assembly, Front	1	
Para. 3.0	—	Turbine Input Shafts and Bearings Sub-Assembly	1	
--	RA011205P014	Bolt (3/8-16 x 7/8 Lg.)	3	

Assembly Fixture:

--	CW-928616	Positioner - Center Housing and Turbine Input Shaft	1	
----	-----------	-----------------------------------------------------	---	--

Check

4.1 Clean all parts thoroughly

4.2 Raise the input shaft and bearings sub-assembly, as assembled in paragraph 3.0, and invert to have the input end up. Use eye bolts thru holes in the P/N 185181 support.

4.3 Place the CW-928616 positioner plate on the 40 K gearbox assembly table, centered and clamped to the assembly table using "C" clamps

4.4 Lower the input shaft and bearings sub-assembly through the CW-928616 positioner plate and into the 3.8" I.D. tube at the center of the assembly table, and with the P/N 185205 spanner nut resting on the top face of the assembly table tube.

4.5 Remove the P/N 185204 spanner nut and P/N CW-928615 support plate from the input end of the P/N 185198 shaft.

4.6 Assemble P/N 490653 output shaft assembly on the turbine input shaft and bearings sub-assembly, as assembled per paragraph 3.0. Align holes and attach the P/N 490653 shaft assembly to the P/N 185181 intermediate bearing support using three P/N RA011205P014 bolts. Tighten the three bolts snugly to hold parts in place while handling. (The pilot fit between the output shaft and the bearing support is 0.0005" loose - 0.0025" loose.)

Check

4.7 Unless otherwise noted lubricate parts at assembly with MIL-L-23699 Oil \_\_\_\_\_

4.8 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting further  
rig assembly. \_\_\_\_\_

## 5.0 Input and Front Output Shafts, and Front Housing Sub-Assembly.

Fig Parts: (Reference LS-34822 and Bill of Material No. 212)

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
Para. 4.0	-	Input Shaft and Front Output Shaft sub-assembly	1	
A3	490658 (ND)	Front Housing and Flange Assembly	1	
E2	185204	Nut, Spanner (2.9330-12)	1	

Assembly Fixtures:

--	CW-928615	Support and Alignment Plate-Input Shaft	1	
--	-	Bolt (5/16-24 x 1" Lg.-Steel Comm.)	4	
--	-	Eyebolt (5/8-11)	1	

5.1 Clean all parts thoroughly.

Check

5.2 Install P/N CW-928615 support and alignment plate on shafts and bearings sub-assembly as assembled in paragraph 4.0. P/N CW-928615 fixture pilots on the input shaft journal O.D. (for P/N 185189 ball bearing) with the hub of the fixture toward the input shaft shoulder

5.3 Install the P/N 185204 spanner nut on the input shaft and tighten to retain the P/N CW-928615 fixture.

5.4 Attach the P/N 490658 front housing and flange assembly to the P/N CW-928615 fixture with the fixture on the front housing vertical centerline (the two holes in the P/N CW-928615 with the closer spacing are to be at the bottom of the P/N 490658 front housing-aligned with the oil drain in the P/N 490658 housing). The P/N CW-928615 fixture is to be attached to the inside face of the P/N 490658 housing flange. Use the four 5/16-24 x 1" Lg. bolts to attach the P/N 490658 housing to the P/N CW-928615 fixture.

5.5 Install the 5/8-11 eyebolt in the input end of the P/N 185198 input shaft.



- 5.6 Unless otherwise noted lubricate parts at assembly with MIL-L-23699 Oil \_\_\_\_\_
- 5.7 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting further rig assembly. \_\_\_\_\_

# 6.0 Input and Output shafts, Front Housing, and Main Housing Assembly - Sub-Assembly

Rig Parts: (Reference LS-34822 and Bill of Material No. 212)

<u>Iter</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
Para. 1.0	-	Main Housing Sub-Assembly	1	
Para. 5.0	-	Input and Front Output Shafts, and Front Housing Sub-Assembly	1	
110	RA011205C108	Bolt (3/8-16 x 1-1/2 Lg)	4	
130	RD751205C000	Nut (3/8-16)	4	

## Assembly Fixture:

-	CW-928616	Positioner-Center Housing and Turbine Input Shaft	1	
-	-	Bolt (3/8-16 x 1-1/4 LG.)	4	
-	-	Nut (3/8-16)	4	

Check

6.1 Clean all parts thoroughly.

6.2 Lift Sub-Assembly of paragraph 5.0 by the eyebolt at the input end of the P/N 185198 input shaft and lower into the main housing sub-assembly (paragraph 1.0).

6.3 Attach the P/N 490658 front housing to the P/N 490657 intermediate housing flange using four P/N RA011205C108 bolts and four P/N RD 751205C000 nuts spaced at approximately 90° intervals. Lockwashers are not required at this stage of assembly. Torque nuts to 190-210 in-lbs.

6.4 Install P/N CW 928616 positioner plate over the bottom end of the input shaft and attach the positioner plate to the P/N 490661 (ND) center housing flange bottom face using four 3/8-16 x 1-1/4 Lg. bolts and four 3/8-16 nuts.

Check

- 6.5 Invert this complete sub-assembly such that the P/N 490661 center housing is upward. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.6 Unless otherwise noted lubricate parts at assembly with MIL-L-23699 Oil. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6.7 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting further rig assembly. \_\_\_\_\_

## 7.0 Brush Block Bracket and Brush Block Assembly

Rig Parts: (Reference LS-34822 and Bill of Material No. 212)

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
64	185192	Slip Ring and Brush Block Assy.	1	
103	RA020805P110	Bolt (1/4-28 x 1-5/8 Lg.)	12	
223	2067D969	Washer, Tablock (1/4 Dia. Bolt)	6	
218	MS-9804-08	Screw (8-32 x 5/8 Lg.)	8	
217	ESNA-1802-82	Nut, Self-Lock (8-32) or SM-1813-82	8	
Para. 6.0	-	Main Housing & Shafts Sub-Assy.	1	
A200	490665	Brush Block Bracket Assembly	2	
112	RA021205P112	Bolt (3/8-24 x 1-3/4 Lg.)	4	
222	2067D970	Tablock Washer (3/8 Dia. Bolt)	2	

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7.1 Clean all parts thoroughly.

7.2 Remove the P/N CW-928616 Fixture.

7.3 Install the slip ring assembly (sub-assembly of P/N 185192) on the P/N 185181 bearing support of paragraph 6.0 sub-assembly, and attach the slip ring to the P/N 185181 support using twelve P/N RA020805P110 bolts and six P/N 2067D969 tablock washers. Torque the bolts to 65-70 in-lbs.

7.4 Install the two brush block assemblies (sub-assembly of P/N 185192) on the two P/N 490665 brush block bracket assemblies using the eight P/N MS-9804-08 screws and eight P/N ESNA 1802-82 (or SM-1813-82) nuts. Assemble the nuts loosely to allow movement of the brush blocks on the brush block brackets.

7.5 Install the two P/N 490665 brush block housing bracket assemblies, with brush block assemblies attached, on the upper face of the P/N 490661 (ND) center housing and support assembly using four P/N RA021205P112 bolts in two holes at the top and two holes at the bottom, plus two P/N 2067D970 tablock washers. Route the strain gage leads from the brush block assemblies, along the rear face of the brush block brackets to the P/N 490661-4 (ND) rear cylinder support, circumferentially around the support from the bottom brush block to join the leads from the top brush block, and out through the P/N 490661-6 (ND) center housing vent boss.

Check

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Check

## 7.5 (Continued)

Note: Dowels in P/N 490661 assembly align the P/N 490665 brackets.

Torque the four P/N RAO21205P112 bolts to ~~215~~ 215 in.-lbs.

Torque the eight P/N ESNA 1802-82 (or SM 1813-82) nuts to 18-20 in.-lbs.  
after adjusting the brush block contact finger tension.

7.6 Unless otherwise noted lubricate the bolts and nuts at assembly with  
MIL-L-23699 Oil.7.7 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting further  
rig assembly.

## 8.0 Shield Assembly, Output Shaft Rear Assembly, Shroud, and Ring Gear

Reduction Gear Hardware: (Reference LS-34810 and Bill of Material No. 210)

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
1	185139	Ring Gear	1	

Rig Parts: (Reference LS-34822 and Bill of Material No. 212)

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
A8	490664 (ND)	Shield Assembly	1	
A11	490654	Output Shaft Assembly, Rear	1	
30	185217	Shroud	1	
114	185224	Bolt (1/2-20 x 6" Lg)	20	
131	185226	Nut (1/2-20)	20	
224	2067D971	Washer, Tablock (1/2 Dia. Bolt)	20	
Para. 7.0	-	Main Housing, Shafts, Slip Ring and Brush Block-Sub-Assembly	1	

Check

8.1 Clean all parts thoroughly

8.2 Tap the P/N 490664 (ND) shield assembly into the P/N 490661 (ND) center housing assembly and against the output end flange face, with cone of the shield assembly projecting toward the input end and with the offset hole in the P/N 490664 shield assembly aligning with the offset hole in the P/N 490661 housing assembly. (The fit of the shield O.D. into the 28.750" I.D. of the housing is 0.001 loose - 0.001 tight).

8.3 Install the P/N 185139 ring gear on the P/N 490654 rear output shaft assembly with the ring gear up. and the ring gear external splines engaging the output shaft internal splines, and the ring gear stop face bottomed on the output shaft stop face. Route the ring gear strain gage leads from the rim of the ring gear through holes between the gear teeth and spline teeth and along the inside cone face of the output shaft to a junction near the inner end of the inside cone face.

Check

- 8.4 Install the P/N 185139 ring gear and P/N 490654 output shaft sub-assembly onto the P/N 185181 intermediate bearing support, insuring that the offset holes in the output shaft and the bearing support align (the pilot fit between the output shaft and the bearing support is 0.0005" loose - 0.0025" loose). When installing the P/N 490654 output shaft onto the P/N 185181 bearing support, feed the strain gage leads from the slip ring through the two 0.28" Diameter Holes in the output shaft to connect at the junction of the ring gear strain gage leads. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.5 Install the P/N 185217 shroud onto the P/N 490654 output shaft, aligning the offset holes, and attach the shroud and output shaft to the bearing support using twenty P/N 185224 bolts, twenty P/N 185226 nuts, and twenty P/N 2067D971 tablock washers (ten on each end of the bolts). Reverse the bolts from that shown on LS-34822 such that the nuts are at the output end. Torque the nuts to 2000 - 2100 in.-lbs. After installing two P/N 185224 bolts, P/N 185226 nuts, and P/N 2067D971 tablock washers remove the three P/N RA011205P014 bolts, that were installed for assembly purposes in paragraph 4.6 to hold the P/N 490653 shaft assembly to the P/N 185181 bearing support. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.6 Unless otherwise noted lubricate the parts at assembly with MIL-L-23699 Oil. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8.7 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting further rig assembly. \_\_\_\_\_

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9.0 Star Gear & Support Assembly and Turbine Input Shaft Support Sub-Assembly

Reduction Gear Hardware & Rig Parts: (Reference LS-34822 and Bill of Material No. 212).

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
QCSEE A-1	-	Star Gear & Support Sub-Assembly	1	
107	RA021 005P100	Bolt (5/16-24 x 1" Lg.)	4	
Para. 8.0	-	Test Rig Sub-Assembly	1	

Assembly Fixture:

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
-	CW-928617	Support-Turbine Input Shaft	1	

Check

- 9.1 Clean all parts thoroughly, except where previously cleaned and protected in plastic covers. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9.2 Install P/N CW-928617 turbine input shaft support on P/N 185187 pilot ring (detail test rig part of the star gear and support sub-assembly) using the four P/N RA021005P100 bolts. Lockwashers are not required at this stage of assembly. Torque the four bolts to 120-130 in-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9.3 Lower the star gear and support assembly, with the CW-928617 support attached, into the test rig sub-assembly, engaging the gear teeth of the P/N 185157 star gears with the gear teeth of the P/N 185139 ring gear, and continue to lower until the P/N CW-928617 support seats on the rear end face at the P/N 185198 input shaft. \_\_\_\_\_



Check

- 9.4 Rotate the star gear and support assembly to position the No. 1 trunnion  
(See QCSEE A-1 Para. 2.3 for location of trunnion identification numbers)  
at the top (12 o'clock) position of the test rig, as identified by the  
offset holes in the support and pilot ring. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9.5 Unless otherwise noted lubricate the parts at assembly with MIL-L-23699  
Oil. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9.6 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting further  
rig Assembly. \_\_\_\_\_

## 10.0 Rear Output Shaft Shroud, Screen Assembly, and Rear Housing and Flange Assembly

Rig Parts: (Reference LS-34822 and Bill of Material No. 212).

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
48	185171	Shroud, Output Shaft	1	
115	684-D-107	Bolt, 12 Pt. Hd. (1/4-28 x 3/4 Lg.)	24	
-	GE P/N 4013101-852602	Screen Assembly	1	
-	GE P/N 4013101-907	Support, Screen	1	
-	GE P/N J644 P11E	Bolt (1/4-28 x 7/8 Lg.)	24	
-	GE P/N J979 P04D	Nut (1/4)	24	
A4	490662 (ND)	Rear Housing & Flange Assy.	1	
108	609-D-2	Bolt (5/16-24 x 1-7/8 Lg.)	70	
126	RA301009C000	Washer, Lock, Spring (5/16)	70	
113	RA011205P200	Bolt (3/8-16 x 2" Lg.)	50	
130	RD751205C000	Nut (3/8-16)	54	
127	RA301209C000	Washer, Lock, Spring (3/8)	108	
Para. 9.0	-	Test Rig Subassembly	1	
111	RA011205C112	Bolt (3/8-16 x 1-3/4 Lg.)	4	

Check

10.1 Clean all parts thoroughly.

10.2 Install P/N 185171 shroud onto P/N 490654 output shaft using twenty-four P/N 684-D-107 Bolts. Torque bolts to 65-70 in.-lbs.

10.3 Install the GE P/N 4013101-852602 screen assembly onto the GE P/N 4013101-907 screen support. Use twenty-four GE P/N J644 P11E bolts and twenty-four GE P/N J979P04D nuts to attach the screen to the support. Torque the bolts to 65-70 in.-lbs.

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- 10.4 Install the screen and support subassembly of paragraph 10.3 above into the P/N 490662 (ND) rear housing assembly, aligning the offset holes in the support and in the housing, and tapping the support into the 22.000" I.D. and the screen into the 28.000" I.D. of the P/N 490662 (ND) housing (Fit is 0.001" loose - 0.001" tight at both diameters). 

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- 10.5 Install the P/N 490662 (ND) rear housing, with the screen and support attached, onto the P/N 185187 (ND) pilot ring, aligning the offset holes in the housing and pilot ring, and into the P/N 490664 shield assembly and against the rear end flange face, and aligning the offset holes in the housing and the shield (The fit of the housing pilot O.D. into the 28.375" I.D. of the shield is 0.001" loose-0.001" tight). Use seventy P/N 609-D-2 bolts and seventy P/N RA301009C000 spring lockwashers to attach the P/N 490662 (ND) rear housing, with the screen and support, to the P/N 185187 (ND) pilot ring and the star gear support. Torque the bolts to 170-190 in.-lbs. Use fifty P/N RA011205P200 bolts, four P/N RA011205C112 bolts, fifty-four P/N RD751205C000 nuts, and one hundred-eight P/N RA301209C000 spring lock washers to attach the P/N 490662 (ND) rear housing to the P/N 490664 shroud and P/N 490661 (ND) center housing. Torque the nuts to 190-210 in.-lbs. The four P/N RA011205C112 bolts are used at the bottom four holes with the bolts reversed such that the nuts are toward the rear as shown in section H-H of LS-34822. 

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- 10.6 Unless otherwise noted lubricate the parts at assembly with MIL-L-23699 Oil. 

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- 10.7 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting further rig assembly. 

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## 11.0 Sun Gear Assembly

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LS-34810 and Bill of Material No. 210, and QCSSE A-2)

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
QCSSE A-2	-	UTW Sun Gear Subassembly	1	
Para. 10.0	-	Test Rig Subassembly	1	

Assembly Fixture:

-	CW-928620	Immobilizer-Test Rig Input Shaft	1	
-	CW-928606	Spanner Wrench	1	<u>Check</u>

11.1 Clean all parts thoroughly

11.2 Remove the four P/N RA021005P100 bolts and the P/N CW-928617 turbine input shaft support from P/N 185187 pilot ring, rear. \_\_\_\_\_

11.3 Remove the P/N 185205 spanner nut using P/N CW-928606 spanner wrench and the P/N CW-928620 immobilizer on the input end of the input shaft if necessary. Remove the P/N 185216 cuplock washer and P/N CW-928611 turbine input shaft dummy coupling. \_\_\_\_\_

11.4 Install the sun gear subassembly, from QCSSE A-2, on the input shaft rear end, engaging the sun gear teeth and the star gear teeth and seating the P/N 185174 coupling against the P/N 185212 rear coupling spacer. \_\_\_\_\_

11.5 Install the P/N 185216 cuplock washer with the two tangs engaging the two slots in P/N 185198 shaft. Install the P/N 185205 spanner nut and tighten using P/N CW-928606 spanner wrench and P/N CW-928620 immobilizer on the input end of P/N 185198 shaft. Engage the key of the immobilizer in the key slot of the shaft, and use a bar through the 7/8" hole to immobilize the shaft when tightening the spanner nut. Crimp the cuplock washer into one scallop of the spanner nut. \_\_\_\_\_

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- 11.6 Loosen the P/N 185204 spanner nut that is retaining the P/N CW-928615 support and alignment plate at the input end of the P/N 185198 shaft, and using the P/N CW-928606 spanner wrench and immobilizing the P/N 185173 (ND) output front shaft, check for backlash in the rear gearing. Retighten P/N 185204 spanner nut. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11.7 Unless otherwise noted lubricate the parts at assembly with MIL-L-23699 Oil. \_\_\_\_\_
- 11.8 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting further rig assembly.

12.0 Rear End Housing and Flange Assembly, End Housing Bearing Support, and Input Shaft Rear Bearing

Rig Parts: (Reference LS-34622 and Bill of Material No. 212)

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
A5	490655 (ND)	End Housing and Flange Assy.	1	
47	185177	End Housing Bearing Support	1	
71	185188	Roller Bearing (SKF-Outer Race, Rollers and Cage Assy.	1	
59	185218	Washer, Cuplock (5.2093-12)	1	
54	185178	Nut, Spanner (5.2093-12)	1	
105	RA021005F010	Bolt (5/16-24 x 5/8 Lg.)	12	
63	2067D968	Washer, Tablock (5/16 Dia. Bolt)	6	
107	RA021005F100	Bolt (5/16-24 x 1" Lg.)	30	
126	RA301009C000	Washer, Spring Lock (5/16)	30	
66	185194	O-Ring (1.171 I.D. x .116 CS)	2	
79	RD593209P000	Union, Hydr. (37° Flare, Tube C.D. 3/8)	2	
65	185193	O-Ring (.468 I.D. x .078 CS)	1	
78	RD591209P000	Union, Hydr. (37° Flare, Tube C.D. 3/8)	1	
67	MS-9385-127	O-Ring (1.424 I.D. x .103 CS)	1	
77	MS20760-20	Adapter, Straight	1	
102	RA020805C012	Bolt (1/4-28 x 3/4 Lg.)	4	
125	RA300809C000	Washer, Spring Lock (1/4)	6	
23	185214	Connector	1	
62	185206	Gasket, Connector	1	
101	RA020805C010	Bolt (1/4-28 x 5/8 Lg.)	2	
Para 11.0	-	Test Rig Subassembly	1	
57	185215	Washer, Cuplock (2.9330-12)	1	
52	185204	Nut, Spanner (2.9330-12)	1	
SK-6675	498667	Connector Assembly, Engine Oil Flow Simulation Orifice	1	
SK-6675	561D14	O-Ring	1	

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QCSEE A-3

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Check</u>
-	4013179- 783G01	Oil Sump (G.E. Supplied)	1	
95	185231	Gasket-Rear Housing Adapter	1	
100	RA020805P008	Bolt (1/4-28 x 1/2 Lg)	22	
125	RA300809C000	Washer, Lock, Spring (1/4)	22	

Reduction Gear Hardware (Reference LS 34810 and Bill of Material No. 210).

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Check</u>
A4	490639	Oil Supply Tube	1	
11	MS-9388-022	O-Ring	3	

Assembly Fixtures:

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Check</u>
-	CW-928607	Wrench-Spanner Nut	1	
-	CW-928620	Input Shaft Immobilizer	1	
-	CW-928608	Wrench-Spanner Nut	1	
-	CW-928618	Support-Turbine Input Shaft at Cover	1	
-	-	Bolt (5/16-24 x 1-1/8 Lg. Comm. Steel)	6	

- 12.1 Clean all parts thoroughly
- 12.2 Lubricate the P/N 185177 Bearing Support O.D. with Lubriplate and press the support into the P/N 490655 (ND) end housing assembly, insuring that the attaching holes in the flange of the support align with those in the end housing and seating the support flange against the end housing face (the support fit in the end housing is 0.001 loose - 0.001 tight).
- 12.3 Install the twelve P/N RA021005-P010 bolts and six P/N 2067D968 tablock washers to attach the bearing support to the end housing. Torque the bolts to 120-130 in.-lbs.
- 12.4 Lubricate the P/N 185188 bearing outer race O.D. with Lubriplate and press the bearing outer race with roller and cage assembly into the P/N 185177 bearing support, seating the outer race against the support flange. (the bearing outer race fit in the support is 0.0004 loose - 0.0011 tight).

- 12.11 Install the P/N 185193 O-Ring on the P/N RD591209P000 union, lubricating the O-Ring with Lubriplate, and install the union into the P/N 490665 (ND) end housing. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12.12 Lubricate the P/N MS-9388-127 O-Ring with Lubriplate and install in the groove in the flange face of P/N 490655-4 (ND) adapter extension (part of P/N 490655 end housing and flange Assembly). Install the P/N MS-20760-20 straight adapter on the adapter extension using four RA020805C012 bolts and four P/N RA300809C000 spring lock washers. Torque the bolts to 65-70 in.-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12.13 Install the P/N 165214 connector on the P/N 185187 pilot ring using one P/N 185206 gasket, two P/N RA020805C010 bolts, and two P/N RA300809C000 spring lock washers. Torque the bolts to 65-70 in.-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12.14 Install the P/N 490667 connector assembly, with P/N 561D14 O-Ring, into the P/N 490662 (ND) rear housing (Reference SK-6675). Lubricate the O-Ring with Lubriplate prior to installation. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12.15 Install the P/N RD593209P000 hydraulic union, with P/N 185194 O-Ring, into the P/N 490661 (ND) center housing. Lubricate the O-Ring with Lubriplate prior to installation. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12.16 Install the P/N CW-928618 support on the P/N 490655 end housing using six 5/16-24 x 1-1/8 Lg. commercial steel bolts. Torque the bolts to 120-130 in.-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12.17 Install the P/N 4013179-783G01 oil sump (G.E. supplied) with P/N 185231 gasket on the P/N 490655 (ND) rear end housing using twenty-two P/N RA020805PU08 bolts and twenty-two P/N RA300809C000 spring lock washers. Torque the bolts to 65-70 in.-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12.18 Unless otherwise specified lubricate all parts with MIL-L-23699 Oil. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12.19 Cover all external openings with plastic caps/cardboard/tape as applicable. \_\_\_\_\_



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12.20 Invert the test rig subassembly to have the input end of the P/N 185198  
input shaft up.

\_\_\_\_\_

12.21 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting  
further rig assembly.

\_\_\_\_\_

## 13.0 Ring Gear, Star Gear and Support Subassembly, and Front Output Shaft Shroud

Reduction Gear Hardware and Rig Parts (Reference LS34810 and Bill of Material NO. 210).

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
1	185139	Ring Gear	1	
QCSEE A-1	-	Star Gear & Support Subassembly	1	

Rig Parts: (Reference LS-34822 and Bill of Material No. 212)

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
48	185171	Shroud, Output Shaft	1	
115	684D107	Bolt, 12 Pt. Hd. (1/4-28 x 3/4 Lg)	24	
Para 12.0	-	Test Rig Subassembly	1	

Assembly Fixtures:

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
-	CW-928617	Support-Turbine Input Shaft	1	
107	RA021005P100	Bolt (5/16-24 x 1" Lg.)	4	

13.1 Clean all parts thoroughly.

13.2 Remove the four P/N RA011205C108 bolts and four RD751205C000 nuts attaching the front housing to the intermediate housing. Remove the four 5/16-24 x 1" Lg. bolts attaching the support and alignment plate to the front housing. Remove the P/N 490658 front housing assembly.

13.3 Remove the P/N 185204 spanner nut.

13.4 Remove the P/N CW-928615 support and alignment plate from the input shaft.

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- 13.5 Install the P/N 185139 ring gear on the P/N 490653 front output shaft assembly with the ring gear up, and the ring gear external splines engaging the output shaft internal splines, and the ring gear stop face bottomed on the output shaft stop face. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13.6 Install P/N CW-928617 turbine input shaft support on P/N 185187 pilot ring (detail test rig part of the star gear and support subassembly) using the four P/N RA021005P100 bolts. Lockwashers are not required at this stage of assembly. Torque the four bolts to 120-130 in.-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13.7 Lower the star gear and support assembly, with the CW-928617 support attached, into the test rig subassembly, engaging the gear teeth of the P/N 185157 star gears with the gear teeth of the P/N 185139 ring gear, and continue to lower until the P/N CW-928617 support seats on the shoulder face of the P/N 185198 input shaft. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13.8 Rotate the star gear and support assembly to position the No. 1 trunnion (See QCSEE A-1 Para. 2.3 for location of trunnion identification numbers) at the top (12 o'clock) position of the test rig, as identified by the offset holes in the support and pilot ring. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13.9 Install P/N 185171 shroud onto P/N 490653 output shaft using twenty-four P/N 684D107 bolts. Torque the bolts to 65-70 in.-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13.10 Unless otherwise noted lubricate the parts with MIL-L-23699 Oil. \_\_\_\_\_
- 13.11 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting further rig assembly. \_\_\_\_\_

## 14.0 Front Housing and Flange Assembly

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<u>Iter</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
A-3	490658 (ND)	Front Housing & Flange Assy.	1	
108	609D2	Bolt (5/16-24 x 1-7/8 Lg.)	70	
126	RA301009C000	Washer, Lock, Spring (5/16)	70	
110	RA011205C108	Bolt (3/8-16 x 1-1/2 Lg.)	54	
130	RD751205C000	Nut (3/8-16)	54	
127	RA301209C000	Washer, Lock, Spring (3/8)	108	
Para 13.0	-	Test Rig Subassembly	1	

14.1 Clean all parts thoroughly.

14.2 Install the P/N 490658 front housing onto the P/N 185187 pilot ring and the P/N 490657 intermediate housing, aligning the offset holes of the P/N 490658 housing with those of the P/N 185187 pilot ring and the P/N 490657 housing. Use the seventy P/N 609D2 bolts and seventy P/N RA301009C000 springlock washers to attach the P/N 490658 front housing to the P/N 185187 pilot ring and the star gear support. Torque the bolts to 170-190 in.-lbs. Use fifty-four P/N RA011205C108 bolts, fifty-four P/N RD751205C000 nuts, and one-hundred-eight P/N RA301309C000 spring lock washers to attach the P/N 490658 front housing to the P/N 490657 intermediate housing. Four of the P/N RA011205C108 bolts at the bottom center-line are to be assembled reversed as shown on LS-34822, Sheet 1 and Section H-H reference. Torque the nuts to 190-210 in.-lbs.

14.3 Remove the four P/N RA021005P100 bolts and the P/N CW-928617 turbine input shaft support.

14.4 Unless otherwise noted lubricate the parts at assembly with MIL-L-23699 Oil.

14.5 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting further rig assembly.

## 15.0 Sun Gear Assembly

Reduction Gear Hardware & Rig Parts: (Reference LS-34822 and Bill of Material No. 212).

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
QCSEE A-2	-	UTW Sun Gear Subassembly	1	
Fara 14.0	-	Test Rig Subassembly	1	
94	185219	Spacer - Coupling	1	
58	185216	Washer, Cuplock (3.6250-12)	1	
53	184205	Nut, Spanner (3.6250-12)	1	
202	185226 Ortman-Miller Model G 185228	Cylinder, Oil (3" Bore, 1500 psi)		
203	Ortman-Miller	Clevis - Rod (3" Bore)	1	
204	185227	Flate-Eye	1	
205	Ortman-Miller	Pin, Straight (3/4 O.D. x 2.734		
	525.60-2	Lg) & 2 Ret. Rings	1	
206	Ortman-Miller	Pin, Straight (7/8 O.D. x 2.436 Lg.)		
	525.61-2	& 2 Ret. Rings	1	
211	MS-51975-32	Screw, Shoulder (1/2 Dia. shoulder 3/8-16 x 1.75 LG.)	2	
212	MacLean-Fogg 22 SFU 3816	Nut, small flange (3/8-16) Uni-Torque Lock	2	

Assembly Fixture:

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
-	CW-928620	Immobilizer-Test Rig Input Shaft	1	
	CW-928606	Spanner Wrench	1	

15.1 Clear all parts thoroughly

Check

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- 15.2 Install the P/N 185227 eye plate on the P/N 490661(ND) center housing and support assembly using two P/N MS-51975-32 shoulder screws and two P/N 22 SFU 3816 nuts. Torque the nuts to 190-210 in.-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.3 Install the P/N 185228 cylinder to the P/N 185227 eye plate using the P/N 525.60-2 straight pin with retaining rings on each end. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.4 Install the P/N 185228 Clevis Rod to the P/N 185201(ND) front cylinder support using the P/N 525.61-2 straight pin with retaining rings on each end. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.5 Using shop air pressure retract the P/N 185228 hydraulic cylinder to the full retract position. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.6 Install the P/N 185219 coupling spacer on the P/N 185198 input shaft with the 0.045 dia. oil jet hole directed forward toward the sun gear assembly. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.7 Using the P/N CW-928620 Immobilizer on the input end of the input shaft, rotate the input shaft CCW (as viewed from the input end), and at the same time rotate the star gear CCW (as viewed from the input end), with access through the oil drain hole at the bottom of the P/N 490658(ND) front housing, to take out the backlash in the front and rear gearing. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.8 Install the sun gear subassembly, from QCSEE A-2, on the input shaft front end, engaging first the P/N 185174 coupling to P/N 185198 input shaft spline teeth, and then the sun gear to star gear teeth, and seating the P/N 185174 coupling against the P/N 185219 coupling spacer. It may be necessary to re-position the coupling splines on the shaft splines a number of times to find the position where the sun gear and star gears will engage fully and easily. The direction of re-indexing of the splines will depend upon the direction of mis-match of the gear teeth. If unable to engage the gear teeth, energize the hydraulic cylinder using shop air pressure and extend the cylinder in increments to a maximum of 1" from full retract. Repeat the above procedure to engage the gear teeth. \_\_\_\_\_

Check

- 15.9      Install the P/N 185216 cuplock washer and P/N 185205 spanner nut on the input shaft front end. Tighten the spanner nut using P/N CW-928606 spanner wrench and P/N CW-928620 immobilizer on the input end of the input shaft. Crimp the cuplock washer into one scallop of the spanner nut. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.10      Unless otherwise noted lubricate the parts at assembly with MIL-L-23699 Oil. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15.11      Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting further rig assembly. \_\_\_\_\_

16.0 Front End Housing and Flange Assembly, End Housing Bearing Support, Input Shaft Front Bearing, Front Housing and Nozzle Assembly, Front Housing and Seal Assembly, and Rear Cover and Nozzle Assembly.

Rig Parts: (Reference LS-34822 and Bill of Material No. 212)

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Check</u>
A5	490655 (ND)	End Housing & Flange Assy.	1	
47	185177	End Housing Bearing Support	1	
72	185189	Bearing, Ball, Radial (SKF 6215)	1	
59	185218	Washer, Cuplock (5.2093-12)	1	
54	185178	Nut, Spanner (5.2093-12)	1	
105	RA021005P010	Bolt (5/16-24 x 5/8 Lg.)	12	
63	2067D968	Washer, Tablock (5/16 Dia. bolt)	6	
107	RA021005P100	Bolt (5/16-24 x 1" Lg.)	30	
126	RA301009C000	Washer, spring Lock (5/16)	30	
66	185194	O-Ring (1.171 I.D. x .116 CS)	1	
79	RD593209P000	Union, Hydr. (37° Flare, Tube O.D. 3/8)	1	
65	185193	O-Ring (.468 I.D. x .078 CS)	1	
78	RD591209P000	Union, Hydr. (37° Flare, Tube O.D. 3/8)	1	
67	MS-9388-127	O-Ring (1.424 I.D. x .103 CS)	1	
77	MS-20760-20	Adapter, Straight	1	
102	RA020805C012	Bolt (1/4-28 x 3/4 Lg.)	4	
125	RA300809C000	Washer, Spring Lock (1/4)	6	
23	185214	Connector	1	
62	185206	Gasket, Connector	1	
101	RA020805C010	Bolt (1/4-28 x 5/8 Lg.)	2	
57	185215	Washer, Cuplock (2.9330-12)	1	
52	185204	Nut, Spanner (2.9330-12)	1	
A9	490652	Front Housing & Nozzle Assy.	1	
68	MS-9388-250	O-Ring (4.984 I.D. x .139 CS)	2	
69	MS-9388-251	O-Ring (5.109 I.D. x .139 CS)	2	
A400	490666	Housing & Seal Assy.-Front	1	
106	RA021005C014	Bolt (5/16-24 x 7/8 Lg.)	12	
126	RA301009C000	Washer, Lock, Spr. (5/16)	12	
36	185221	Ring, Retaining, Oil	1	
80	185220	Ring, Retaining (Spirolox RR-125)	1	



<u>Iter</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Check</u>
A6	490651	Cover & Nozzle Assy.-Rear	1	
37	185222	Adapter, Oil Transfer	1	
100	RA020805P008	Bolt (1/4-28 x 1/2 Lg.)	2	
123	2067D960	Washer, Tablock (1/4)	2	
Para. 15.0	-	Test Rig Subassembly	1	
31	185210	Adapter, Oil Drain	1	
61	185211	Gasket, Front Housing Adapter	1	
104	RA020805C112	Bolt (1/4-28 x 1-3/4 Lg.)	12	
125	RA300809C000	Washer, Spring Lock (1/4)	12	
<u>Reduction Gear Hardware</u> (Reference LS-34810 and Bill of Material No. 210).				

<u>Iter</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Check</u>
A4	490639	Oil Supply Tube	1	
11	MS-9388-022	O-Ring	3	

Assembly Fixtures:

<u>Iter</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Check</u>
-	CW-928614	Wrench-Spanner Nut	1	
-	CW-928608	Wrench-Spanner Nut	1	
-	CW-928607	Wrench-Spanner Nut	1	

16.1 Clean all parts thoroughly

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16.2 Lubricate the P/N 185177 bearing support O.D. with Lubriplate and press the support into the P/N 490655 (ND) end housing assembly, insuring that the attaching holes in the flange of the support align with those in the end housing, and seating the support flange against the end housing face (The support fit in the end housing is 0.001 loose - 0.001 tight).

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16.3 Install the twelve P/N RA021005P010 bolts and six P/N 2067D968 tablock washers to attach the bearing support to the end housing. Torque the bolts to 120-130 in.-lbs.

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16.4 Lubricate the P/N 185189 bearing outer race O.D. with Lubriplate and press the bearing into the P/N 185177 bearing support, seating the outer race against the support flange. (The bearing outer race fit in the support is 0.0000 - 0.0011 tight).

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16.4.a Install three P/N MS-9388-022 O-Rings on P/N 490639 oil supply tube, lubricating O-Rings with Lubriplate. Insert the flanged end of the tube into opening in oil manifold attached to star gear support. Do not use 764D107 bolts and 2067D960 tablocks as shown on drawing LS-34810. Tube is to be free and is retained by modified P/N MS-20760-20 adapter (see 16.16).

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- 16.5 Install the end housing and bearing sub-assembly of paragraph 16.4 onto the P/N 185187 pilot ring in the test rig sub-assembly of paragraph 15.0, engaging the bearing inner race I.D. with the input shaft bearing journal O.D. (The bearing inner race fit on the input shaft is 0.0006 loose - 0.0002 tight), inserting the P/N 490639 oil supply tube through the P/N 490655-4 (ND) adapter extension (part of P/N 490655 end housing and flange assembly), and aligning the offset hole of the P/N 490655 (ND) end housing with the offset hole of the P/N 185187 (ND) pilot ring (The fit of the P/N 490655 (ND) end housing O.D. to the P/N 185187 (ND) pilot ring I.D. is 0.001" loose - 0.001" tight).

NOTE: Insure that no bending strain is exerted on the P/N 490639 oil supply tube when installing and aligning the P/N 490655 end housing assembly.

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- 16.6 Install the thirty P/N RA021005P100 bolts and thirty P/N RA301009C000 spring lock washers to attach the end housing to the pilot ring. Torque the bolts to 120-130 in.-lbs.
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- 16.7 Install the P/N 185215 cuplock washer and P/N 185204 spanner nut on the input shaft to retain the P/N 185189 bearing inner race. Snug the nut using P/N CW-928614 spanner wrench sufficiently to fully seat the P/N 185189 bearing inner race against the shoulder of the input shaft. Remove the six 5/16-24 x 1-1/8 Lg. bolts and the P/N CW-928618 support from the P/N 490655(ND) rear end housing. Using the P/N CW-928607 spanner wrench to immobilize the input shaft at the P/N 185204 spanner nut at the rear end of the input shaft, tighten the P/N 185204 spanner nut at the front end of the input shaft using P/N CW-928614 spanner wrench. Crimp the P/N 185215 cuplock washer into one scallop of the P/N 185204 spanner nut.
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- 16.8 Install the P/N 185218 cuplock washer and P/N 185178 spanner nut on the P/N 185177 support to retain the P/N 185189 bearing outer race. Tighten the nut using P/N CW-928608 spanner wrench. Crimp the P/N 185218 cuplock washer into one scallop of the P/N 185178 spanner nut.
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- 16.9 Lubricate the P/N MS-9388-251 and MS-9388-250 O-rings with Lubriplate and install in the two grooves of P/N 490652 oil transfer housing assembly; the MS-9388-251 O-ring in the larger O.D. (front) groove, and the MS-9388-250 O-ring in the smaller O.D. (rear) groove. Install the P/N 490652 housing assembly, with O-rings, into the P/N 490655 (ND) front end housing assy., indexing such that the P/N 490652-1 (ND) nozzles are at the top and the bottom.
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- 16.10 Install the P/N 490666 front main bearing oil seal and retainer assy. into the P/N 490652 oil transfer housing (the fit of the oil seal retainer O.D. to the oil transfer housing I.D. is 0.001" loose - 0.003" loose), and attach the oil seal and retainer assembly and the oil transfer housing assembly to the P/N 490655 (ND) front end housing assembly using six P/N RA021005C014 bolts and six P/N RA301009C000 springlock washers. Torque the bolts to 120-130 in.-lbs.
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- 16.11 Install the P/N 185221 oil retaining ring and the P/N 185220 Spirolox retaining ring into the P/N 185198 input shaft rear end I.D.
- 
- 16.12 Assemble the P/N 185222 oil transfer adapter onto the P/N 490651 cover and nozzle assembly using two P/N RA020805P008 bolts and two P/N 2067D960 tablock washers. Torque the bolts to 65-70 in.-lbs.
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- 16.13 Lubricate the P/N MS-9388-251 and MS-9388-250 O-rings with Lubriplate and install in the grooves of P/N 490651 cover and nozzle assembly; the MS-9388-251 O-ring in the larger O.D. (rear) groove, and the MS-9388-250 O-ring in the smaller O.D. (front) groove. Install the P/N 490651 cover assembly, with O-rings and oil transfer adapter, into the P/N 490655 (ND) rear end housing assembly, indexing such that the P/N 490651-1 (ND) nozzles are at the top and the bottom. Attach the P/N 490651 cover assy. to the P/N 490655 (ND) rear end housing using six P/N RA021005C014 bolts and six P/N RA301009C000 springlock washers. Torque the bolts to 120-130 in.-lbs.
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- 16.14 Install the P/N 185194 O-Ring on the P/N RD593209P000 union, lubricating the O-Ring with Lubriplate, and install the union into the P/N 490665 (ND) front end housing. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16.15 Install the P/N 185193 O-ring on the P/N RD591209P000 union, lubricating the O-ring with Lubriplate, and install the union into the P/N 490665 (ND) front end housing. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16.16 Lubricate the P/N MS-9388-127 O-ring with Lubriplate and install in the groove in the flange face of P/N 490655-4 (ND) adapter extension (part of P/N 490655 front end housing and flange assy.). Install the P/N MS-20760-20 straight adapter on the adapter extension using four P/N RA020805C012 bolts and four P/N RA300809C000 springlock washers. Torque the bolts to 65-70 in.-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16.17 Install the P/N 185214 connector on the P/N 185187 pilot ring using one P/N 185206 gasket, two P/N RA020805C010 bolts, and two P/N RA300809C000 springlock washers. Torque the bolts to 65-70 in.-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16.18 Install the P/N 185210 oil drain adapter with P/N 185211 gasket on the P/N 490655 (ND) front end housing using twelve P/N RA020805C112 bolts and twelve P/N RA300809C000 springlock washers. Torque the bolts to 65-70 in.-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16.19 Unless otherwise specified lubricate all parts at assembly with MIL-L-23699 Oil. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16.20 Cover all external openings with plastic caps/cardboard/tape as applicable. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16.21 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination if awaiting further rig assembly. \_\_\_\_\_

17.0 Hydraulic Loading Cylinders and Input Shaft Drive Coupling

Rig Parts: (Reference LS-34822 and Bill of Material No. 212)

<u>Item</u>	<u>P/N</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Qty.</u>	<u>Check</u>
Para 16.0	-	Test Rig Sub-assembly	1	
202	185226 Ortman-Miller Model GE	Cylinder, Oil (3" bore, 1500 psi)	5	
203	185228 Ortman-Miller	Clevis-Rod (3" bore)		
204	185227	Flate-Eye	5	
205	Ortman-Miller 525.60-2	Pin, Straight (3/4 O.D. x 2.734 Lg.) & 2 Ret. Rings	5	
206	Ortman-Miller 525.61-2	Pin, Straight (7/8 O.D. x 2.438 Lg.) & 2 Ret. Rings	5	
211	MS51975-32	Screw, Shoulder (1/2 dia. Shoulder 3/8-16 x 1.75 Lg.)	10	
212	MacLean-Fogg 22 SFC 3816	Nut, Sm. Flange (3/8-16) Uni-Torque Lock	10	
85	MS20066-380	Key, Sq. (3/8 x 3/8 x 1-3/4 Lg.)	1	
88	Waldron-Flex- align. Size 1-1/2 HSW	Coupling, Input Shaft Drive	1	

17.1 Clean all parts thoroughly. \_\_\_\_\_

17.2 Rotate the rig subassembly to the horizontal position with the base on the floor. Remove the two P/N 928619-1 support legs (tubular-30") and the two P/N 928619-4 support legs (tubular 33-7/8"). \_\_\_\_\_

17.3 Install five P/N 185227 eyeplates on the P/N 490661(ND) center housing and support assembly using ten P/N MS51975-32 shoulder screws and ten P/N 22SFC3816 nuts. Torque the nuts to 190-210 in.-lbs. \_\_\_\_\_

17.4 Install the five P/N 185226 cylinders to the P/N 185227 eyeplates using the P/N 525.60-2 straight pin with retaining rings on each end. \_\_\_\_\_

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- 17.5 Install the five P/N 185228 Clevis Rods to the P/N 185201(ND) front cylinder support using the P/N 525.61-2 straight pin with retaining rings on each end. \_\_\_\_\_
- NOTE: One cylinder assembly was installed in para. 15.0
- NOTE: Install the cylinder assemblies with the inlet (extend and retract) fittings positioned radially outward. \_\_\_\_\_
- 17.6 Install the P/N MS-20066-380 key in the key slot of the input shaft front end. Install the Waldron Flexalign coupling external flanged member, P/N 61660-1, over the input shaft with the coupling flange forward. Install the coupling internal member, P/N CO-61660-1, onto the input shaft and engaging the P/N MS-20066-380 Key (The fit of the P/N CO-61660-1 internal coupling member on the input shaft is 0.0005" tight - 0.0010 tight). \_\_\_\_\_
- 17.7 Lift the rig assembly and remove the two P/N 928619-7 support legs (channel). \_\_\_\_\_
- 17.8 Unless other wise noted lubricate parts at assembly with MIL-L-23699 Oil. \_\_\_\_\_
- 17.9 Cover unit with plastic to protect from contamination. \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX D  
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 146.  $\sigma = 0.0000$   
 147.  $\rho = 0.0000$   
 148.  $\mu = 0.0000$   
 149.  $\sigma = 0.0000$   
 150.  $\rho = 0.0000$   
 151.  $\mu = 0.0000$   
 152.  $\sigma = 0.0000$   
 153.  $\rho = 0.0000$   
 154.  $\mu = 0.0000$   
 155.  $\sigma = 0.0000$   
 156.  $\rho = 0.0000$   
 157.  $\mu = 0.0000$   
 158.  $\sigma = 0.0000$   
 159.  $\rho = 0.0000$   
 160.  $\mu = 0.0000$   
 161.  $\sigma = 0.0000$   
 162.  $\rho = 0.0000$   
 163.  $\mu = 0.0000$   
 164.  $\sigma = 0.0000$   
 165.  $\rho = 0.0000$   
 166.  $\mu = 0.0000$   
 167.  $\sigma = 0.0000$   
 168.  $\rho = 0.0000$   
 169.  $\mu = 0.0000$   
 170.  $\sigma = 0.0000$   
 171.  $\rho = 0.0000$   
 172.  $\mu = 0.0000$   
 173.  $\sigma = 0.0000$   
 174.  $\rho = 0.0000$   
 175.  $\mu = 0.0000$

[illegible]

DATE 11-26-25 STAND NO. 47A ENGINE NO. Q35E JOE MTM GUEST NO. 3

**MURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION**  
POWER SYSTEMS LOG

100

SEE - B 6/11/44  
RETURN GEAR BACK TO BUCK;  
IN IN AND SIDE LOAD

TYPE : MICH-23699

[illegible]

1



[illegible][illegible]



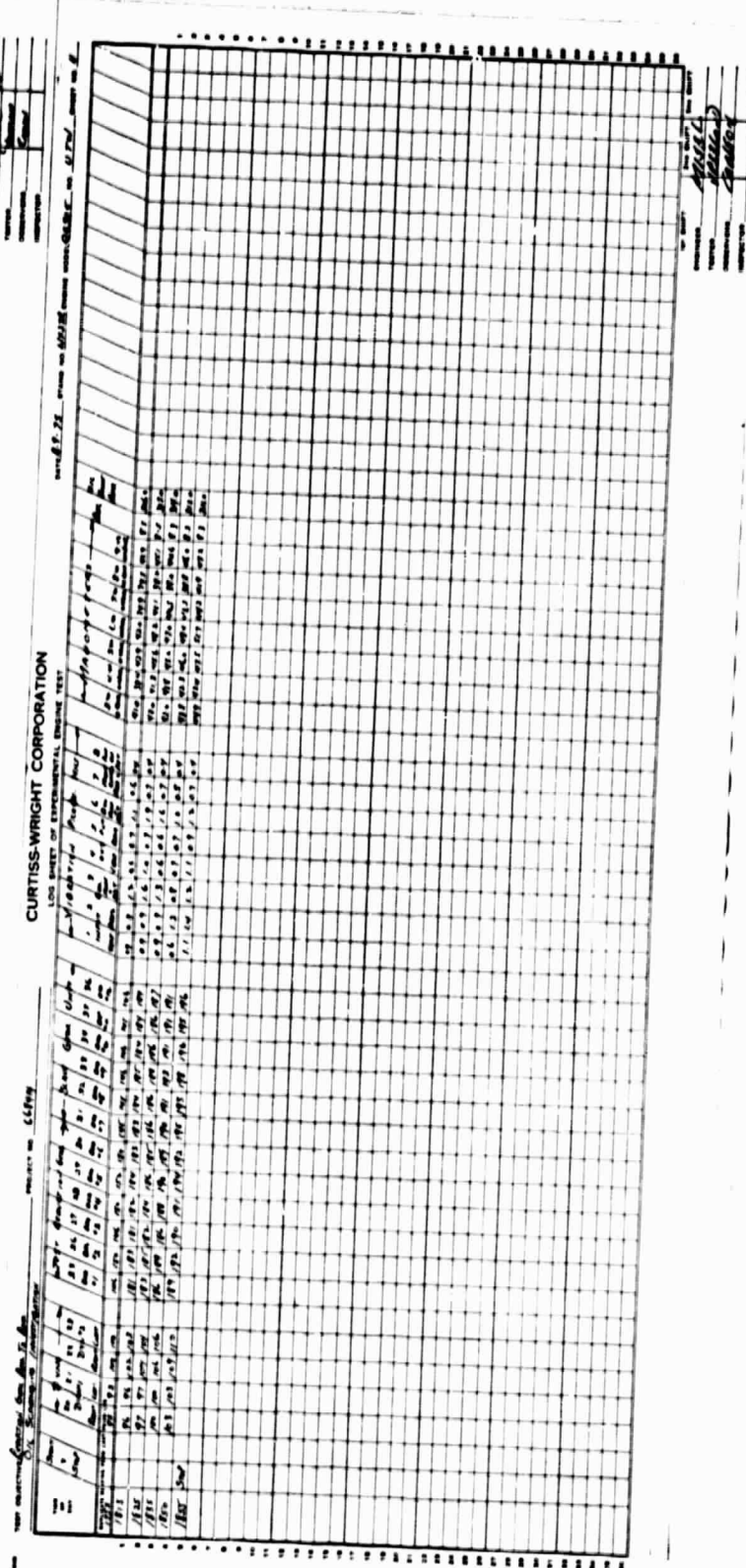
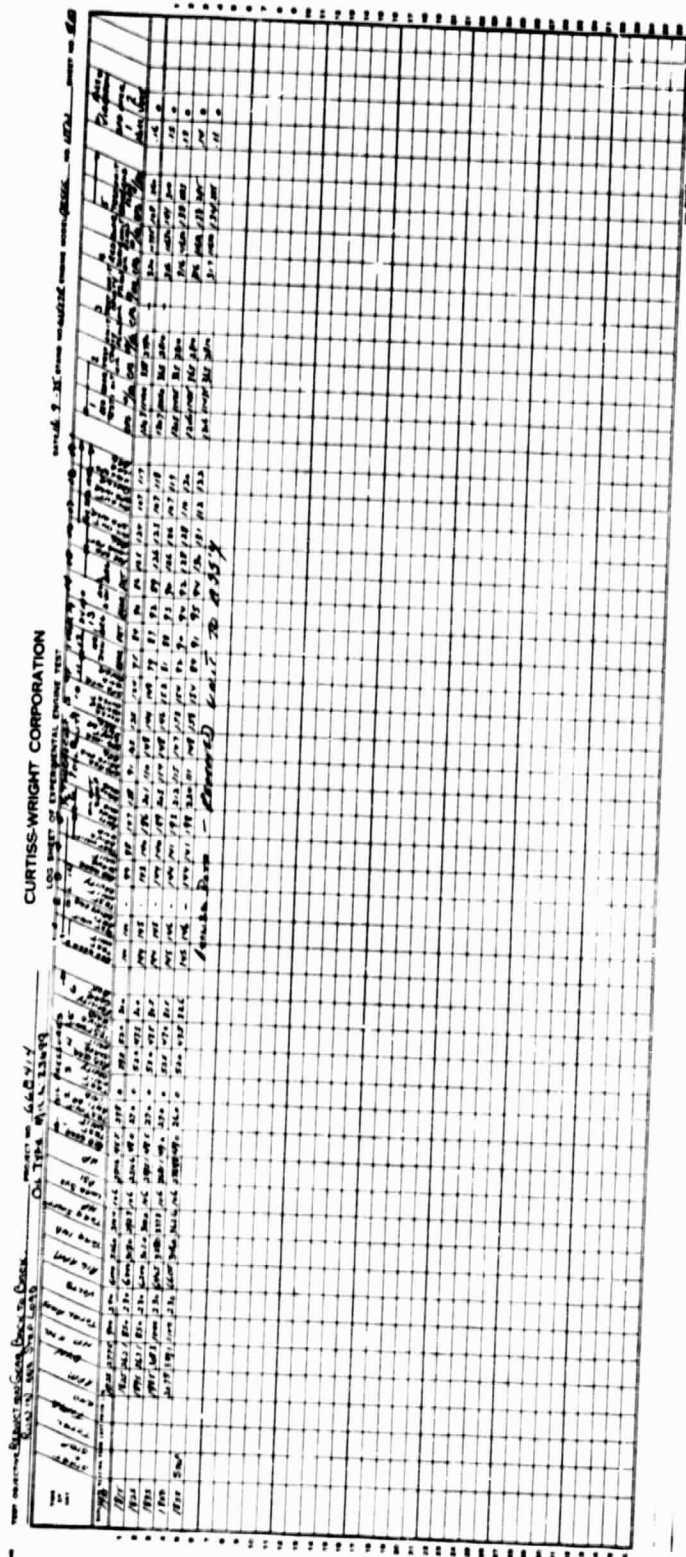
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**CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION**

[illegible]

**CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION**

[illegible]



1. *1000*



Year	Month	Day	Time	Lat	Long	Alt	Wind	Temp	Humid	Clouds	Remarks
1915	Jan	1	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	2	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	3	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	4	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	5	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	6	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	7	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	8	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	9	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	10	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	11	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	12	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	13	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	14	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	15	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	16	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	17	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	18	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	19	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	20	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	21	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	22	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	23	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	24	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	25	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	26	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	27	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	28	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	29	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	30	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear
1915	Jan	31	06:00	34° 15' N	121° 00' E	100	SE 10	55	85	100	Clear

[illegible]

LONG SHEET OF EXPERIMENTAL, ENGINE TEST

The grid contains handwritten data points, likely representing engine test results. The data is organized into columns and rows, with some cells containing multiple values or calculations. The handwriting is in cursive and somewhat difficult to read, but the structure suggests a systematic recording of experimental data.

[illegible]







[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible][illegible]

APPENDIX E  
OTW LOG SHEETS



**Free**

TEST OBJECTIVE: Identified viral load to find low w/ - Stop low Swathy PROJECT NO.

[illegible]

1

1

OBJECTIVE: East End Youth Center to develop child w/ Sickle Cell Society PROJECT NO. 66

[illegible]



[illegible]

on contract. Submit. Give. By. Date. To. Date. Amount. PROJECT NO.

[illegible]



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OF POOR QUALITY

[illegible][illegible]



[illegible]

**CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION**

[illegible]



CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION									
LOG SHEET OF EXPERIMENTAL ENGINE TEST									
TEST NO.	DATE	TIME	TESTER	ENGINE NO.	TEST TYPE	TEST DESCRIPTION	TEST RESULTS	TESTER'S SIGNATURE	TESTER'S TITLE
1	10/1/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
2	10/2/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
3	10/3/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
4	10/4/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
5	10/5/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
6	10/6/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
7	10/7/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
8	10/8/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
9	10/9/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
10	10/10/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
11	10/11/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
12	10/12/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
13	10/13/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
14	10/14/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
15	10/15/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
16	10/16/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
17	10/17/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
18	10/18/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
19	10/19/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
20	10/20/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
21	10/21/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
22	10/22/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
23	10/23/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
24	10/24/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
25	10/25/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
26	10/26/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
27	10/27/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
28	10/28/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
29	10/29/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
30	10/30/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
31	10/31/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
32	10/32/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
33	10/33/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
34	10/34/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
35	10/35/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
36	10/36/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
37	10/37/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
38	10/38/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
39	10/39/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
40	10/40/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
41	10/41/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
42	10/42/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
43	10/43/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
44	10/44/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
45	10/45/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
46	10/46/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
47	10/47/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
48	10/48/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
49	10/49/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
50	10/50/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
51	10/51/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
52	10/52/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
53	10/53/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
54	10/54/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
55	10/55/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
56	10/56/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
57	10/57/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
58	10/58/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
59	10/59/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
60	10/60/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
61	10/61/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
62	10/62/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
63	10/63/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
64	10/64/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
65	10/65/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
66	10/66/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
67	10/67/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
68	10/68/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
69	10/69/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
70	10/70/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
71	10/71/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
72	10/72/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
73	10/73/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
74	10/74/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
75	10/75/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
76	10/76/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
77	10/77/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
78	10/78/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
79	10/79/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
80	10/80/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
81	10/81/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
82	10/82/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
83	10/83/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
84	10/84/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
85	10/85/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
86	10/86/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
87	10/87/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
88	10/88/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
89	10/89/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
90	10/90/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
91	10/91/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
92	10/92/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
93	10/93/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
94	10/94/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
95	10/95/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
96	10/96/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
97	10/97/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
98	10/98/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
99	10/99/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000
100	10/100/38	10:00	J. H. H.	1000	1000	1000	1000	J. H. H.	1000

[illegible]